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Reagan Is Shot, Undergoes Surgery; Condition Stable; Press Aide Injured

President Walks Into Hospital in Washington; Suspect Seized

WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan was shot in the chest by a gunman outside a Washington hotel Monday and was reported in stable condition...

Washington Hilton Hotel after delivering a speech to the convention of the Building and Construction Trades Union...

Witnesses reported hearing between three and five shots, all fired in rapid succession from the man who was dressed in a tan raincoat and a suit...



President Reagan waves and then looks up before being shoved into the presidential limousine by Secret Service agents after being shot and wounded by a gunman outside the Hilton Hotel in Washington Monday. James S. Brady, the White House press secretary, in photograph on right, lies on sidewalk. Mr. Reagan was pivoted into the car. A Secret Service man and a Washington policeman were also wounded in the attack.

Prognosis for Brady Reported 'Not Good'

WASHINGTON — White House Press Secretary James S. Brady was shot in the head during the presidential assassination attempt Monday...

He said the source told him "few people survive such a wound." Medical officials were giving Mr. Brady's wife Sarah a report, and Mr. Simpson said, "she began crying very lightly."

Earlier, the three television networks quoted White House official David Frosper as saying Mr. Brady was dead. Shortly thereafter, spokesman Larry Speakes told reporters that report was wrong.



Press Secretary James S. Brady lying wounded after the assassination attempt, which took place outside a Washington hotel.

Polish Union Suspends Walkout In Partial Accord With Regime

WARSAW — The independent union Solidarity on Monday suspended a nationwide general strike pending a final decision of its national coordinating commission Tuesday, union leaders said.

Warsaw Pact military maneuvers continued in and around Poland, an ominous background to the talks. The Soviet news agency Tass quoted a Polish Communist Party official as saying, regarding a general strike, "Our country has no reserves that would enable it to survive this catastrophe economically."

"The time has come to curb the widespread lawlessness and lack of observance of the law," he said. In addition to stating its support of the Communist leadership, the committee called on government officials to meet with workers in their factories and told the workers to "put an end to strikes," PAF said.



James S. Brady

INSIDE Thatcher Assailed

A group of 364 university economists has condemned British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's monetarist policies as wrong and a threat to national stability. Page 2.

TOMORROW

Two years ago, West Germany's booming economy was still being described as a "miracle" and was held up as a model for other countries. Now, however, a cloud of gloom obscures the economic horizon — and the political climate, too, has changed.

Troops Seize Hijacked Airliner

Confusion, Panic, Gunfire at Airport in Bangkok

From Agency Dispatches
BANGKOK — More than 100 Thai and Indonesian commandos stormed a hijacked Indonesian jet Tuesday. At least three hijackers were killed and 10 persons were wounded, including the pilot of the plane.

Police broadcasts said the commandos, led by Thai sharpshooters, stormed the jet early in the morning and a few minutes later the plane was declared recaptured.

Two hijackers died on the plane and the third was declared dead at a hospital. Initial reports said the pilot was among those wounded when the commandos stormed the plane.

The scene at the airport's military sector, where the plane has been parked since Saturday, was one of confusion, panic and gunfire.

The operation was declared over in 10 minutes. Security police immediately threw a tight cordon around the area.

As soon as the doors were open, the Indonesian commandos began handing passengers off the craft.

The first off was a small child who was carried to the ground in the arms of a commando. The second person off was an elderly woman.

'Soldiers in Holy War'

The captured hijackers, who had declared themselves "soldiers in a Moslem holy war," were marched off the plane with their hands behind their necks. Two were made to lie flat on the ground beneath a wing.

Initial reports said there were at least two dead on the plane. Their identities were unknown. The wounded numbered about 10, including one Indonesian commando.

The hostages included 46 passengers, including at least two Americans, and four crew members.

Earlier, the Thai government positioned sharpshooters at strategic points around the plane at Bangkok airport and placed ambulances and hospitals on alert. Up to 45 Indonesian commandos had reportedly arrived from Jakarta Sunday.

The hijackers demanded \$1.5 million and freedom for 84 political prisoners in Indonesia.

On Sunday they shot and seriously wounded Karl Schneider, 47, of Lubbock, Texas, as he tried to escape. He was recovering Monday after surgery. A crewman was also wounded.

A British passenger, Robert Wainwright, 27, escaped Sunday without serious injury.

Official sources in Jakarta identified the hijackers as members of a radical Moslem sect in Indonesia. The group numbers about 100 and is named after its leader, a holy man called Imran, the sources said.

On the hijackers demand, Indonesia flew a DC-10 jet to Bangkok Sunday, presumably to take the gunmen to a third country.

On Monday, Indonesia was reported to have agreed to release 53 political prisoners in response to demands by the hijackers, a Thai government spokesman said. The Indonesian reply came just as a deadline set by the hijackers for an answer expired, the spokesman said.

Indonesia had listed 53 political prisoners it was prepared to release. Indonesian negotiators told the hijackers that the names of more prisoners who would be freed were expected in later messages from Jakarta, the spokesman said.



WOMEN'S STRIKE DAY — A number of female students at the Amsterdam university put down their books Monday in support of a proclaimed national women's strike day against a new abortion bill. But most working women across the Netherlands showed up for their jobs.

Commando Attack

The commando attack began when a group of troopers in dark clothing approached the rear and side doors of the plane with ladders. As they tried to open the doors, heavy gunfire broke out and lasted at least five minutes. Meanwhile, a second group of commandos surrounded the jet and broke through the doors.

As the front door opened, sporadic gunfire could be heard. Passengers ran up and down the aisles screaming in panic.

Bani-Sadr Gives Grim View of Economy

From Agency Dispatches
TEHRAN — In a bleak review, President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr said Iran's economy is in an acute recession with production falling and money supply increasing alarmingly.

"Continued lack of economic growth, high level of government spending, increasing unemployment and withdrawal of private funds from banks could lead to political and social tension in the country," Mr. Bani-Sadr said in a statement issued Sunday.

The statement by the president, who was educated in Paris as an economist, covered the last three years including statistics after the late shah's departure in January, 1979. It said Iran's gross national product declined 9 percent in 1978, 13 percent in 1979 and "not less than 10 percent" last year.

The president said firmly that Iran's budget deficit must not be met by increasing oil exports, which account for 95 percent of Iranian foreign currency revenue.

In the year to March, 1979, "oil production decreased 29 percent, with a further 23 percent drop the following year," he said, and its

relative share of GNP fell from 36 to 26 percent. Mr. Bani-Sadr did not give more recent figures.

"That is a great change in the economic situation of the country and one of the achievements of the revolution. What now determines the level of our oil production is merely home consumption and we shall export it to the extent of meeting our foreign currency requirements and not for meeting the budget deficit," he said.

Iran has issued \$5.5 billion in new currency over the past six months of the Iranian fiscal year, which ended March 21.

Mr. Bani-Sadr said that since the start of the war with Iraq more than six months ago, the country's money supply had increased by a staggering 40 percent to a high of \$19 billion.

"In view of the negative growth of the economy during the last three years such a figure is very alarming," he added, cautioning that "empty slogans" would not solve the problems.

"Continuation of such trends would eventually result in the intensification of economic and social disequilibrium, particularly in that meeting the chronic budget

deficit through central bank resources would result in further increases in the volume of money," he declared.

The president admitted that since rationing was introduced at the start of the war, "a booming black market" has been developed forcing prices to rise even faster.

Referring to foreign exchange, the president said that after the U.S. hostages were taken in November, 1979, Iran had reserves of about \$10 billion, even without overseas assets frozen by Washington in retaliation.

"But by March, 1981, including the transfers made after release of the hostages, our reserves did not exceed \$4 billion," he said.

He called on the nation for a renewed effort with emphasis on industry, mining and farming. More than half Iran's 39 million people live in villages but account for only 10-12 percent of the GNP.

Agricultural production, after a rise of about 6 percent in 1978, had declined 3.5 percent in 1979 and for last year "the most optimistic estimates do not allow for any rate of growth."

Industry and mining showed similar stagnation.

U.S., Bonn to Cut Aid if Poland Attacked

United Press International
WASHINGTON — President Reagan and Chancellor Helmut Schmidt of West Germany agreed Monday to halt economic aid to Poland if internal or external moves are made to suppress the Polish people, the White House announced.

James S. Brady, the White House press secretary, said Mr. Schmidt spoke with Mr. Reagan by telephone for about 15 minutes Monday morning. The call by Mr. Schmidt followed a similar discussion between the West German leader and President Valery Giscard d'Estaing of France, Mr. Brady said.

The discussions indicated a coordinated Western response might be planned if Polish authorities use force or Soviet troops intervene to end the current labor unrest and the trend toward liberalization spawned by Polish unions.

"Both the president and the chancellor feel on behalf of their own countries that in the event suppression [is] applied either externally or internally, it would be impossible to render further economic assistance to Poland," Mr. Brady said.

The United States does not give Poland direct economic grants, but does extend credits for the purchase of American grain. The Poles repay the money at a low interest rate.

Mieczyslaw Jagielski, a Polish deputy premier, will visit Washington on Thursday and Friday and is to meet Vice President Bush to discuss U.S. assistance to Poland and other matters. Mr. Jagielski will

also meet Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr. but is not scheduled to see Mr. Reagan.

[Mr. Jagielski met Monday in Paris with the French foreign minister, Jean Francois-Poncet, and the treasury director, Jean-Yves Haberer, and was assured of France's understanding and support in its economic, financial and political crisis, Reuters quoted French officials as saying. Officials described the atmosphere of the talks as "one of sympathy and friendly understanding."]

Asked about Soviet complaints that the United States was using the question of aid to Poland as leverage in the current crisis, Mr. Brady said, "It's our money and it's basically an internal decision what we do economically. We can give it or not give it, and that's an internal decision of our own nation."

Washington, mounted a growing show of force in and near Poland.

Secretary of State Haig and Defense Secretary Casper W. Weinberger, in television interviews, expressed concern about the Soviet military activities taking place in connection with the Warsaw Pact command-and-staff exercise.

The exercise, Soyuz-81, was to have been completed last Wednesday, according to U.S. officials. But the military activity was steadily stepped up as the Polish Communist Party, government and labor unions approached a crucial weekend of decision-making.

According to intelligence reports, Warsaw Pact forces in and around Poland have been placed on a high state of alert and are standing by in the event they are ordered to move. As part of this program, newly deployed communications units have tied in all the military commands in a large area of the western Soviet Union, Poland, Czechoslovakia and East Germany, the reports said.

The State Department had said as late as Friday that no "large-scale ground force movements" had been seen around Poland. But official sources said Sunday that such movements had begun to show up since then.

U.S. Concern Voiced Over Pact Exercises

WASHINGTON (WP) — The top rank of the Reagan administration watched with suspicion and issued warnings Sunday as the Soviet Union, according to reports reaching

Group of U.K. Economists Assails Thatcher Policies

By Leonard Downie Jr.
Washington Post Service
LONDON — Britain's economic establishment Monday condemned Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's harsh anti-inflationary economic policies and urged her to change course to save British industry and the country's social and political stability.

An unusual public statement signed by 364 economists at British universities — including most officers of the Royal Economic Society and five of the seven chief economic advisers to previous postwar governments — declared that "the time has come to reject monetarist policies and consider urgently which alternative offers the best hope of sustained economic recovery" from Britain's worst recession since the 1930s.

If Mrs. Thatcher's policies remain unchanged, the economists warned in their well-publicized statement, they "will deepen the depression, erode the industrial base of our economy and threaten its social-political stability."

The economists argued that "there is no basis in economic theory or supporting evidence for the government's belief that by deflating demand it will bring inflation permanently under control and thereby induce an automatic recovery in output and employment."

Monetarist Minority

The statement, circulated by Mrs. Thatcher's most active anti-monetarist economic critics at Cambridge University, was signed by economists at 36 universities, including many of those who have advised or worked in both Con-

Thatcher Urged to Probe Alleged 1968 Coup Plot

The Associated Press
LONDON — Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher was urged Monday to investigate an alleged plot to overthrow the Labor government more than 10 years ago.

Opposition lawmaker Ted Leadbetter called in a letter for a specific investigation of an alleged coup plot that Sir Harold Wilson, the former Labor prime minister, said was directed against him in 1968.

Sir Harold said on Sunday night that a plot to overthrow the government had been formed by people "high up in the press." But he did not identify. But he denied a report by the Sunday Times that the prime mover in what was described as a military plot had been the late Earl Mountbatten of Burma, cousin to Queen Elizabeth II.

A spokesman for Mrs. Thatcher said that there was nothing new in the coup reports and that the government would not investigate the matter.

Partial Denial

The Sunday Times quoted Sir Martin Furnival-Jones, former director-general of the MI-5 counter-espionage service, as saying that the agency foiled the coup. But



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In most countries there's no three-minute minimum on self-dialed calls. So if your hotel offers International Dialing from your room, place a short call home and have them call you back. The surcharge on short calls is low. And you pay for the call-back from the States with dollars, not local currency, when you get your next home or office phone bill.

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Telephone Company credit card and collect calls may be placed in many countries. And where they are, the hotel surcharges on such calls are usually low. Or, you can avoid

surcharges altogether by calling from the post office or from other telephone centers.

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Reach out and touch someone

WORLD NEWS BRIEF

PLO Accuses U.S. of Mideast Warmongry
New York Times Service
BEIRUT — The Palestine Liberation Organization launched an attack against the U.S. administration on Monday, accusing it of meddling in the Middle East.

A spokesman said that remarks by Richard V. Allen, Reagan's national security adviser, constituted outright hostility toward the Palestinians and encouraged Israel to mount additional raids in Lebanon.

Mr. Allen said in a U.S. television interview that the PLO terrorist organization with Soviet ties and that Israeli militia against Palestinian targets in southern Lebanon were legitimate means amounting to hot pursuit.

IRA Militant Announces Race for Parl
United Press International
BELFAST — Bobby Sands, the IRA militant who has been on strike in the Maze prison for 30 days, officially announced that he was running for a seat in the House of Commons.

All other Catholic candidates for the seat, including former Parliament Bernadette Devlin McAliskey, have withdrawn from which leaves Mr. Sands to run against Protestant candidate H of the Official Unionist Party in a district where Catholics have 75 of about 5,000.

Mr. Sands' spokesman said that the militant was not interested in House of Commons, and only wanted international attention for his hunger strike. Mr. Sands has said that if he wins he will support to Noel Maguire. Mr. Maguire is the brother of Frank who's death last month left vacant the Fermanagh-South Tyrone

2 of 4 Soviet Astronauts Are Back on Earth
United Press International
MOSCOW — Two of the four astronauts who had been in orbit by the Soviet Union returned to Earth Monday. Two crew members of the Soyuz-39 capsule, Vladimir Dzhanibekov, his flight engineer, Jugderdeniyev Gungaycha of Mongolia, well, Tass said.

They were said to have ended their weeklong mission with 105 miles south of Dzhambul, in Kazakhstan. They were into orbit March 22 on a relief and resupply mission.

After docking with the Salyut-6 laboratory, they conducted experiments with the astronauts Vladimir Kovalyovok and V nykh, who will remain in orbit until April 12.

Hamburg Union Leader Suspected of S
Reuters
HAMBURG — Police have arrested a regional leader of W ny's largest trade union on suspicion of spying for an East country, his lawyer said Monday.

Hermann Gussmann, Hamburg secretary of the IG Metall union, was arrested Sunday and the federal public prosecutor Karlsruhe was investigating the case, the lawyer said.

A spokesman for IG Metall, which represents 2.7 million in the union's Hamburg branch, was not aware of police suspicion. The arrest in a major spy swap between East and West Germany ago, Bonn released Christel Guillaume, wife of Guenter Gu East German spy whose unmasking forced the resignation of Willy Brandt in 1974.

U.S. Court Declines 'Deprogramming'
United Press International
WASHINGTON — The U.S. Supreme Court declined Monday to consider a Minnesota woman's appeal for a new trial in a "deprogramming" case involving her parents' efforts to persuade her religious group.

The justices let stand a 1977 ruling by a county court that Peterson was not falsely imprisoned but did suffer emotional distress during the attempt to convince her to leave the group. The court awarded her \$10,000.

Miss Peterson brought suit against her parents, a Lutheran "deprogrammer" and several other persons who tried to persuade her to leave The Way Ministry, a religious group she joined in a complaint alleged false imprisonment and intentional infliction of stress.

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حکومت الامم المتحدة

With Schmidt Slipping in Polls, her Problems Seem to Mount

By John Vinocur
New York Times Service
For the first time since Schmidt became chancelor in 1974, public opinion polls suggest that she is slipping — a sign that one such survey indicates is no longer the center of popular political figures.



Helmut Schmidt

WS ANALYSIS

With Mr. Schmidt's reputation as a pragmatist and capable of change, the Social Democratic successes of the last 10 years in foreign and economic affairs have made segments of his party and the general population inflexible, unwilling to accept risks or to alter their view of reality.

There was also a serious indicator of the depth of the trouble within the Social Democratic Party and of Mr. Schmidt's relationship with it. The party lost ground in municipal elections in the state of Hesse last week, but a more worrisome gauge of the chancellor's loosened grip on events occurred at a regional meeting in Baden-Wuerttemberg when four members of his Cabinet were involved in formulating a declaration that would subject the party's approval of NATO's nuclear modernization plans to review at its next national convention.

Hurried attempts were made to explain away the Cabinet members' action, which seemed to strike at the heart of the program that Mr. Schmidt conceived to turn around what he regards as the strategic imbalance in Europe. Mr. Schmidt was reported to have told a visitor that the Cabinet members' behavior "was not to be tolerated." But then he added: "What am I supposed to do? Punish them?"

The people in his party who believe Mr. Schmidt has lost his touch say he has little notion of what young people think or of their fears of East-West confrontation, a new arms race or atomic power. In their view, hard times have exposed Mr. Schmidt as a master technician short on innovation or the ability to inspire others.

Moves to Fight Back

Despite all the troubles, an adviser stressed that the chancellor would fight back. He said Mr. Schmidt was increasing his visits to businesses and factories, bringing more party members into his home for discussions and planning a major address for the second week in April.

There will also be an attempt to reach the electorate directly, going over the heads of the party, in a prime-time television discussion scheduled within two weeks. "There's even going to be more touting of blond heads," the adviser said. "It's part of the game."

Mr. Becker has placed considerable importance on Mr. Schmidt's planned meeting with President Reagan in Washington in May and his performance at the economic summit meeting in Ottawa in July. "The chancellor thinks he can do something about the economic situation and clearly strengthen relations between the United States and Europe," Mr. Becker said.

But there is slim likelihood that Mr. Schmidt will quickly come up with a formula that will make him again appear the masterfully serene statesman.

More than a year ago, well before last October's national elections, some West German politicians saw a major international crisis as the only possible way for Franz Josef Strauss to defeat Mr. Schmidt. Now, with remarkable cynicism, a few have suggested that nothing short of something the chancellor does not want — drastic events in Poland — could totally restore his authority.



Papers were incinerated Monday in the firebombing of a U.S. Army office in Frankfurt.

U.S. Army Office Is Firebombed in West Germany

FRANKFURT — A U.S. Army personnel office was firebombed here early Monday, police said. It was the second attack on an American target in West Germany in two days.

U.S. military spokesmen said bricks were hurled through protective metal shutters on four windows in the office, opposite Army V Corps headquarters. Three firebombs were thrown into the building, but only one exploded, a spokesman said. The building was not occupied at the time.

Paris Jews Report Calm as Attacks Drop

By Carolyn Lesh
The Associated Press
PARIS — As he started to walk into one of Paris' synagogues on a recent Sabbath evening, a worshipper was stopped at the door by a sentry who pointed to a black satchel slung over the man's shoulder.

Criminal Brigade police service handling the investigation. "A cop can never be pessimistic. But at the same time, we must be realistic. I'm sure it's very easy for you to imagine the difficulties facing us."

The encounter is an example of the precautions taken by authorities and the Jewish community six months after an unsolved synagogue bombing that police suspect was the work of foreign terrorists.

Their main lead has been the motorized bicycle, which police have determined was purchased shortly before the bombing by a man who appeared to be Arab and who had a false Cypriot passport.

But there is slim likelihood that Mr. Schmidt will quickly come up with a formula that will make him again appear the masterfully serene statesman.

Despite major police controls at frontiers and airports, the sources said that investigators apparently think all five terrorists fled France the day after the bombing on a flight to Beirut. If correct, the possibility of any imminent arrests seems remote.

More than a year ago, well before last October's national elections, some West German politicians saw a major international crisis as the only possible way for Franz Josef Strauss to defeat Mr. Schmidt.

Police guards have been posted outside several Jewish schools, institutions and synagogues in Paris, however. A plaque outside a building that marked it as a center for Jewish children has been removed, and tighter security measures have been imposed at most Jewish facilities.

Police have questioned more than 100 people about the explosion on Oct. 3 outside a synagogue on Rue Copernic, in the 16th arrondissement, minutes before about 300 worshippers were to exit. A worshipper and three passers-by were killed and 13 persons injured when the bombs, on a parked motorized bicycle, detonated.

Police investigators have virtually ruled out the possibility that the synagogue bombing was the work of neo-Nazism in France.

The anonymous caller said on Saturday that further details on the reasons for the attacks would be given in a communique, but this so far has failed to occur.

Police investigators have virtually ruled out the possibility that the synagogue bombing was the work of neo-Nazism in France.

Basques Protest Killing by Spain Police

From Agency Dispatches
SEBASTIAN, Spain — Demonstrators protesting the killing of a suspected Basque guerrilla leader set up barricades Monday in the main road from the border to Madrid, police said. Traffic was halted at Renteria, San Sebastian.

had taken charge of investigations into a series of bombings last Thursday in the Basque area of France. The attacks caused no casualties but extensively damaged official buildings.

Ministry of the Interior said Mr. Aristimuño belonged to a band of the so-called military ETA (Basque separatist organization ETA (Basque Homeland Liberty).

The move gives police a freer hand, including the right to detain suspects for up to six days without charge and to search houses even at night.

Prison Assault
Another development, the so-called military of ETA, is more moderate than the party branch, took responsibility for an unsuccessful prison assault in Barcelona three days ago to free two ETA women, the paper Hoja de Lunes reported.

Police broke up what they say was a Mafia "summit" and arrested 31 persons seated around a table in an olive-oil mill outside this southern Italian town, officials said Monday.

painting was one of 374 works on display at the Louvre-Museum of Modern Art in the back, north of Copernic. The exhibition was loaned by French government and the work will be shipped to Paris Paris.

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Olympic Airways Struck

ATHENS — Employees of Greece's national air carrier, Olympic Airways, began a 24-hour strike Monday, halting the line's international flights and most domestic routes.

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Zionist Warns of Attempt To 'Delegitimize' Israel

By Raymond H. Anderson
New York Times Service
NEW YORK — Israel is facing "difficult times," including a growing effort to "delegitimize" it as a member of the world community.

Much of Israel's present difficulty, he said, has grown directly out of the Palestinian conflict. The Palestinian issue, he insisted, is entirely a creation of Arab "propaganda," promoted by oil money and now taken up by the international left. "It has become fashionable," he said.

Cartier Jewels Stolen in Paris

PARIS — Thieves snatched a case containing jewels valued at 3 million francs (about \$600,000) from Mrs. Robert Hocq, mother of the president of the Cartier jewellers, at Charles de Gaulle airport on Saturday, a Cartier spokesman said Monday.

Police, confirming the theft, put the value of the jewels at 9 million francs, but the Cartier spokesman said the jewels had been valued at 3 million francs.

Soviet Nuclear Test Blast

THE HAGUE — The Netherlands Meteorological Institute said Monday that it had recorded an underground nuclear explosion at the Soviet testing grounds at Semipalatinsk, in western Siberia, on Sunday. It measured 5.3 on the Richter scale.

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Algeria (air)	\$ 255.00	127.50	70.00	
Africa, ex-cont. (air)	\$ 172.00	86.00	48.00	
Africa, other (air)	\$ 255.00	127.50	70.00	
Algeria (air)	\$ 172.00	86.00	48.00	
Austria	Sch. 2,000.00	1,500.00	628.00	
Belgium	B.F. 4,840.00	2,320.00	1,280.00	
Belgium (air)	\$ 172.00	86.00	48.00	
Canada (air)	\$ 255.00	127.50	70.00	
Cyprus (air)	\$ 172.00	86.00	48.00	
Czechoslovakia (air)	\$ 172.00	86.00	48.00	
Denmark (air)	Tl Kr. 748.00	374.00	208.00	
Egypt (air)	\$ 172.00	86.00	48.00	
Edinburgh (air)	\$ 255.00	127.50	70.00	
Finland (air)	F.M. 612.00	306.00	170.00	
France	F.F. 612.00	306.00	170.00	
Germany	D.M. 324.00	162.00	90.00	
Greece (air)	Dr. 5,600.00	2,700.00	1,500.00	
Hungary (air)	\$ 172.00	86.00	48.00	
Iraq (air)	\$ 172.00	86.00	48.00	
Israel (air)	\$ 172.00	86.00	48.00	
Japan (air)	\$ 255.00	127.50	70.00	
Italy	Lire 1,000,000	500,000	300,000	
Kuwait (air)	\$ 255.00	127.50	70.00	
Labrador (air)	\$ 172.00	86.00	48.00	
Latin America (air)	\$ 172.00	86.00	48.00	
London (air)	L.F. 4,640.00	2,320.00	1,280.00	
Malaysia (air)	\$ 255.00	127.50	70.00	
Malta (air)	\$ 172.00	86.00	48.00	
Mexico (air)	\$ 255.00	127.50	70.00	
Netherlands	Fl. 344.00	172.00	94.00	
Norway (air)	N.Kr. 672.00	336.00	184.00	
Pakistan (air)	\$ 255.00	127.50	70.00	
Poland (air)	\$ 172.00	86.00	48.00	
Polynesia, French (air)	\$ 255.00	127.50	70.00	
Portugal (air)	Esc. 57,000.00	27,000.00	15,000.00	
Romania (air)	\$ 172.00	86.00	48.00	
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Tunisia (air)	\$ 172.00	86.00	48.00	
Turkey (air)	\$ 172.00	86.00	48.00	
U.A.E. (air)	\$ 255.00	127.50	70.00	
U.S.S.R. (air)	\$ 172.00	86.00	48.00	
U.S.A. (air)	\$ 172.00	86.00	48.00	
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Wriggling Ahead on China

Under cover of the Great Haig Flap, the Reagan administration has deftly taken a significant turn in foreign policy. It has signaled China quietly that it wants to continue the Nixon-Ford-Carter policy that is euphemistically known as "normalizing relations." That was the essence of the private assurances President Reagan gave to China's envoy to the United States — a message lately reinforced by Gerald Ford's goodwill visit to Peking.

None of this would be news were it not for Mr. Reagan's campaign utterances on China, which caused some of his political allies to lobby for a provocative new gesture toward Taiwan. Most Americans, accepting the strategic value of a stronger Chinese connection, have welcomed the developing ties with a once closed Communist system. But Candidate Reagan all but shrugged off the benefit while ignoring China's evolution. And his administration is still stuck with his vague promise to upgrade relations with Taiwan.

Wisely, however, the Reagan team has now dropped the talk about a "two Chinas" policy and reaffirmed the terms by which relations with the mainland were reopened. The key formula was agreement that there is only one China, with the tacit understanding that Peking would not use force against Taiwan. Since even the Taiwan regime claims to speak for one China, this was a token payment for a major gain. As Peking was forewarned, the United States felt entitled to continue to look after Taiwan's security and prosperity through "unofficial" ties.

Even military aid to Taiwan is thus not in question. But sending highly sophisticated

weaponry is. General Dynamics, perhaps even more than the Taiwanese, has been promoting the sale of an advanced F-16 fighter known as the FX, a weapon that is a generation ahead of mainland planes. As a matter of right, Peking has no basis for objecting to a "defense" arrangement between the United States and Taiwan. But that does not make the deal wise. What may make commercial sense for a single company may be a very poor diplomatic bargain. The U.S. interest lies in promoting gradual, peaceful "normalization" between Peking and Taiwan. A provocative arms deal would impede a process that has in fact already begun.

In the symbolically important field of sports, Taiwan has just retreated from a stubbornly held position. Only last year, it preferred being excluded from the Winter Olympics at Lake Placid to surrendering the right to carry a Republic of China flag into the Games. In Geneva the other day, it was quietly announced that Taiwan has now agreed to use another flag and anthem so it can rejoin the Olympics.

Such diplomatic ruses can be distasteful, and not just to Mr. Reagan. The Taiwan Relations Act of 1979 involved a ritual humiliation of the island's government by specifying that the United States now has ties only with "the people of Taiwan." Yet Peking seized on this symbol to yield substantially on its prior position, and accepted continuation of the U.S. security guarantee for Taiwan. The island is secure without another new aircraft. It would be folly to test this compromise with a peripheral arms deal.

THE NEW YORK TIMES

From the Fed, a Warning

The Federal Reserve System speaks softly, but the message deserves an attentive hearing. Anthony Solomon, the president of the New York Federal Reserve Bank, delivered a carefully phrased caution the other day on the subject of inflation. He fully endorsed President Reagan's economic goals, but he expressed the financial world's rising uneasiness about the manner in which the administration is pursuing them.

In its more lyrical manifestations, the supply-side theory holds that tight control of the money supply can, alone, end inflation. The Federal Reserve is in charge of the money supply, and this kind of talk dismisses it profoundly because it implies that nothing else — taxes, deficits, wages — makes any difference at all.

Mr. Solomon was responding to a series of developments beginning last month, when the president published his economic program. People immediately noted that its monetary and fiscal positions were inconsistent. The monetary policy was to be tight, with less growth of the money supply next year than this year, but the fiscal policy was to remain expansive. While the administration is cutting the budget, it also wants to cut revenues, now and far into the future, with its three years of reductions in tax rates. The difference between spending and revenues — the deficit — would come down very little next year, even under the administration's forecasts.

Then, 11 days ago, New York began to

hear about the Congressional Budget Office's estimate that the deficit was understated by perhaps \$22 billion. If correct, that would mean a deficit next year that was moving, not slightly downward, but sharply upward. Meanwhile, the administration is stepping up its campaign for those three successive years of tax cuts.

There's much more to inflation than budget deficits alone, and Mr. Solomon also emphasized the importance of international competition in holding down prices. It was an obvious reference to the continuing debate within the administration over automobiles from Japan.

To put the point more bluntly than Mr. Solomon did, monetary policy belongs to the Federal Reserve and the Federal Reserve is determined to hold to its targets. If Mr. Reagan loses control of the budget deficit, the immediate result will be soaring and swooping interest rates in the style of Mr. Carter's last year in office. If Mr. Reagan tries to ease himself out of a political dilemma by resorting to quotas on Japanese cars, inflation will leap ahead regardless of monetary policy. Theoretically, a rigid monetary policy could eventually quench the inflation. But it is questionable whether American society could endure the distress — the drop in production, in profits, in wages and in jobs — if the whole job were left to the Federal Reserve alone.

THE WASHINGTON POST

Tricky Job of Unemployment

In an economy as fast-moving and cyclical as that of the United States, unemployment compensation eases the personal hardship of worker layoffs and promotes labor mobility. By international standards, the United States is neither careful nor generous in its treatment of unemployed workers. Benefits provided to unemployed skilled workers are relatively low, and little responsibility is placed on employers to maintain employment and ease worker adjustment to industrial change.

Unemployment benefits are, nonetheless, a big-ticket budget item. Costs this year are estimated to exceed \$25 billion, and outlays remain high even when the economy is booming. Hardly this is because benefits are extended broadly — and frequently for long periods of time — to many people who are voluntarily out of work (retirees, for example, or short-term workers who have returned to school or working at home) or who are chronically unable to find or hold stable employment.

The tricky job of unemployment-benefit policy-makers is thus to provide adequate compensation to allow worker adjustment to necessary economic change without, at the same time, interfering with labor markets by promoting worker turnover, increasing payroll costs and prolonging unemployment.

The Reagan administration's proposals address only the second part of this concern. The primary aim of the proposals is to cut back on the numbers and kinds of workers receiving unemployment benefits for over six

months. These "extended" benefits, partly financed by the federal government, are now paid in individual states with relatively high unemployment rates and in all states when national unemployment is high. While the particulars of the plan are worth debating, the administration is on relatively firm and familiar ground here.

Far more questionable are the restrictions proposed for the state-financed unemployment benefit programs for the short-term unemployed. The administration's plan would require that persons receiving benefits for more than three months accept jobs paying no more than the value of their current benefits. Frequently that is less than half their previous pay. Forcing these workers into less skilled jobs will simply lower their productivity and push less skilled workers out of employment altogether.

Compared with other industrialized nations, the United States is very careless of its skilled labor force. Apart from what their previous employers may provide, experienced workers losing their jobs receive little help in locating new jobs, moving to them if necessary and acquiring new skills to adjust to the changing needs of industry. This kind of positive assistance — the kind provided by our ablest international competitors — not only would be fairer treatment for U.S. workers, it would also represent a more suitable policy for a government interested in promoting rapid economic growth.

THE WASHINGTON POST

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago
March 31, 1906

NEW YORK — Inspired by a suggestion of Sir Patrick Manson, the English physician who was the first to demonstrate the mosquito may transmit malaria, Dr. Lionel Sells, a London bacteriologist, is making an investigation to determine whether the fish of tropical waters contain a parasite that causes the sleeping sickness now prevalent in Uganda. Dr. Sells made experiments on board the steamship Atrato, from Southampton, continuing his researches to flying fish caught since the vessel left Barbados. "These trypanosomes, as they are called," says Dr. Sells, "are responsible for many tropical diseases. They are the scourge of South America. Common rats are filled with them."

Fifty Years Ago
March 31, 1931

PARIS — Today's editorial in the Herald reads: "Just what the Red element in an Oriental nationalist movement amounts to is difficult for anyone who is not steeped in Asian politics to appraise. No such movement can arise that Moscow will not attempt to use for purely disruptive purposes. There has not been a nationalist agitation in Asia in the last 10 years, whether in Egypt, Turkey, Persia, India, China, Korea or the Philippines, in which Bolshevik moral and material support has not played some part. Yet Moscow has never, outside of Mongolia, given birth to an Asiatic coalition. These remarks are prompted by the news of the Communist demonstrations against Gandhi in Bombay."



West and Poland (2): Test for NATO

By Joseph Fitchett

PARIS — Poland, for NATO planners, is less important in itself than as a test of the West's ability to regain a sense of common purpose in an East-West crisis.

So far, Western cohesion has succeeded in providing indirect support for Solidarity, but a Soviet intervention would be an acid test. "It is indispensable that we all react together and coherently in the aftermath, that we make sure we hurt the Soviets more than Poland hurts us," a European diplomat said.

Uppermost in his mind was the need to wipe out the ragged reactions and spectacle of disarray among NATO governments after Afghanistan.

The West appeared caught by surprise. U.S. leadership lunged for new policies. Governments disagreed about sanctions. Arguably, NATO's self-inflicted wounds damaged Western security more than any Soviet gains in southwest Asia.

In the Polish crisis, Western governments have had time to brace carefully. They have concerted their policies in Common Market and NATO ministerial meetings (France, exceptionally, took part).

"There is tremendous shared feeling about what ought to be done," according to a U.S. official involved in these U.S.-European talks.

But he added that the exact modalities of a Western response have not been set in advance.

The problem is that Western reactions will depend heavily on the actual scenario of any intervention. Moscow naturally will seek to disguise its role — to make it as ambiguous as possible and as difficult to denounce. This will color the determination of different allies to react forcefully.

Furthermore, the brunt of Western economic reprisals — apparently the main form of retaliation envisaged — would fall very unequally on different countries in terms of lost earnings and lost jobs. This revenue form of "burden-sharing" — in which West Germany stands to pay most heavily — could strain the alliance, too.

Discussions of Western plans for actual reprisals are kept publicly vague, partly to keep Moscow slightly in the dark, partly for domestic political reasons.

Prudence
Reagan administration officials believe that too much advance hand-wringing and threats could blunt the emotional impact of an actual Soviet intervention: They want the event to galvanize public opinion. In West Germany, which faces serious conflicts of interest over Soviet behavior, leaders want to avoid painful domestic political debates if they can.

Despite this prudence, Western governments' collective message to Moscow and their own public opinion sounds tough and plausible. Soviet intervention would trigger an across-the-board interruption of Western economic cooperation with the Soviet Union. The United States would halt the grain sales which survived the partial embargo after Afghanistan. Europe would drop plans for a Siberian gas pipeline. High technology sales — and perhaps even most industrial sales — would be halted.

The whole process of detente in Europe, built around the Helsinki Accords, would be turned around into an era of heightened competition between East and West, with European governments ranged more firmly behind Washington. The credibility of this response, however, hinges on Western agreement about what constitutes Soviet intervention.

Initially, Western governments sounded unanimous. After the scare about possible Soviet intervention last December, officials in various capitals all defined outside intervention as any development that prevented Solidarity from freely negotiating implementation of the Gdansk accords.

Officials said that the Warsaw government had agreed to liberalization, so that any attempt to take away the gains of Solidarity could only be explained by Soviet pressure through its economic leverage and troops in Poland.

Later, however, this red line has blurred. While U.S. officials warn against repression by the Pol-

ish authorities, European statements are more vague about this possibility.

Moreover, some European officials have noticed the first signs of what they fear is an even more dangerous scenario. In effect, they fear a plot to destabilize Poland, creating a situation so dangerous that Western governments would finally be secretly relieved to see a Soviet intervention.

In this scenario, hard-line Polish groups and Soviet agents provoke incidents and trigger repression. Disorder spreads and escalates, tension splits the party, army and security apparatus, the country slides toward civil war.

Polish activists — including some Soviet agents — flee to accessible European countries such as Austria or Denmark, a NATO member. Incidents there heighten tensions with Warsaw Pact countries, the scenario continues.

"For Moscow, it would be uncharacteristic brinkmanship, but would European governments keep their nerve?" a European official wondered aloud.

Walesa the Fireman
No one is more aware of this threat than Solidarity. Lech Walesa recently described himself to a French journalist as "a fireman rushing around Poland to douse flames started by agents-provocateurs." Polish police brutality at Bydgoszcz is the most serious example yet.

Despite Solidarity's self-discipline, food shortages are bound to multiply the "opportunities" for fomenting domestic conflicts, which, Soviet intervention, in this

scenario, would not send Red Army tank columns thundering over the border at dawn and grinding toward Warsaw against Polish resistance. Instead, it would involve gradually increasing Soviet assistance to the Polish authorities in a country visibly divided against itself.

In this mixed picture, different Western governments would be tempted to arrive at conflicting appraisals of what constituted unacceptable intervention.

In any case, the strength and duration of Western reprisals could be undermined by wrangling over allegedly unfair distribution of the cost.

Western planners' estimates about how much reprisals would cost each country in jobs and in foreign exchange are secret, but the broad outline is clear.

The United States would suffer least. U.S. exports to the Soviet Union (historically hamstrung by congressional objections to easy credit terms) slumped further last year. U.S. sales of \$3.6 billion consisted mainly of grain, which remains the main export item despite the partial embargo since Afghanistan.

In contrast, European and Japanese earnings from the Soviet Union rely on industrial deals. On average, 80 percent involve steel products and capital goods.

Figures do not tell the whole story. For West Germany, Europe's largest Soviet supplier, these exports last year amounted to \$3.6 billion — less than 5 percent of West German trade. But it is concentrated in steel, chemical and other heavy industries, which have, no replacement markets.

France: Rejection Politics

By Flora Lewis

PARIS — The most striking thing about the French election campaign is the public lassitude, like that shown by Americans last fall.

Here, there are four major candidates and a handful of minor ones for the first round on April 26. After that, there will be a runoff on May 10. The polls show the top rivals, President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing and Socialist leader Francois Mitterrand, running about even. But this can prove to be as misleading as predictions of too-close-to-call were in the United States last November.

There is no contest of passionate enthusiasms in France. It is only a contest of rejection. Everybody is familiar. Everybody has been around a long time, and despite all the tricks of political image-making, the tired, disillusioning under-side shows through. The winner will be the one whom the voters don't want less than they don't want his opponent.

Different From U.S.
But the intricacy of feuds and alliances among four big parties makes the game of French politics very different from the American game. Oddly, the two most important developments, which could have long-range effects, are provoking the least public interest.

First is the peculiar behavior of the Communists. By a combination of renewed, defiant dedication to the Russians and a strident, hard-hat chauvinism extending to racism at home, the French Communists are managing to repel more and more voters during one of those periods of economic crisis that used to favor them.

Whatever the hidden reason, prospects are that they will drop substantially below 20 percent in the vote count for the first time since World War II, perhaps as low as 16 percent. Anything below a 15 percent Communist vote would permit a crucial break-out for French politics from the blockade that has prevented alternative government for a generation.

The Gaullist formula that there was "nothing between us and the Communists" has insulated the French power structure from renewal for a long time. The freeze has made government increasingly unresponsive, voters increasingly frustrated.

The second, little-discussed

element raises the question of how to apply the constitution. The president and the legislature are elected for different terms at different times, although the president can dissolve the chamber when he chooses. There is no clear definition of separate powers.

The result has been creeping presidential power to the point where, under Mr. Giscard d'Estaing, it is almost total and the legislature is an impotent talk shop. Even the budget has been rammed through without a vote under government prerogatives. That, as much as Mr. Giscard d'Estaing's ornately aristocratic style, has led to charges that France is a monarchy again in all but name.

Focus on Jobless
Now, Mr. Mitterrand has announced that he will immediately call legislative elections if he becomes president and — the crucial point — form a government without Communists on the basis of whatever majority emerges. It would just be the other side of the present coin if the Socialists then won control with some tiny coalition partners. But that is the least likely outcome.

If he won and stuck to his promise, Mr. Mitterrand would have to accept much greater limits on the presidential role to produce a functioning government, and renounce key parts of the Socialist program. That would be real change, the creation of a significant center which France has not known since Charles de Gaulle proclaimed the Fifth Republic in 1958.

It is a measure of the times that neither of these two basic questions about the future of France is much of a campaign issue. Instead,

it is unclear whether the alliance can cope with the political implications of this disproportionate burden. A European diplomat, after talks in Washington, said: "I think the Reagan administration is sensitive to the need to preserve equity in a crunch."

U.S. officials — many of whom consider that Western Europe already enjoys too much economic interdependence with the Soviet Union — are less forthcoming. "European companies already have been compensated by a decade in which they have enjoyed a competitive advantage with the Soviet Union," a diplomat said, adding: "If they feel that their security is threatened in Poland, they will just have to make the sacrifice."

It remains to be seen whether this combination of European sacrifice and increasing Soviet military pressure, which would follow a Polish intervention, has the effect of stiffening European — and particularly West German — resistance to Soviet policy. Many segments of European opinion already appear intimidated by Soviet power, and an equivocal, but decisive, show of strength in Poland might increase the European desire to reach accommodation with Moscow.

Without admit Western management, a Soviet intervention in Poland, while not directly a threat to NATO, could ultimately deepen the Western dissonances undermining its present system of security.

This is the second of two articles by Mr. Fitchett on the Western response to the situation in Poland. ©1981, International Herald Tribune.

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As Haig Shows H Colors

By Anthony Lewis

BOSTON — Every so often, in our open society a public outburst inadvertently displays a high character in a way that, once understood, can never be forgotten. It happened to Sen. J. Lee McCarty when, cornered, he testified before the Army-Medical hearings by slandering a FBI of lawyer. It happened to the obstinate Alexander M. Haig Jr. in the flurry over the secret state's power in the Reagan administration is not what I had in mind, significant as it has been. That affair turned on the not so surprising discovery that Mr. Haig was an ambitious man. Someone in the White House finally noticed that he had a lean and hungry look.

The personally more revealing moment came a few days earlier when Mr. Haig spoke about the killing of three Catholic nuns by a lay worker in El Salvador in December. His words did not much notice at the time. They served attention.

The secretary of state was testifying before the House Foreign Affairs Committee. He said: "I'd like to suggest to you, some of the investigators will lead me to believe that perhaps the vehicle that the nuns were in may have tried to reach roadblock, or may accidently have been perceived to have been doing so, and there'd been a change of fire and then perhaps those who inflicted the casualties sought to cover it up. And I think it could have been at a very low level of both competence and motivation in the context of the investigation. But the facts on this are clear enough for anyone to draw a definitive conclusion."

The next day newspapers reported Mr. Haig suggesting that four American churchwomen had tried to run a roadblock. He was killed in an exchange of fire with security forces. The next day Mr. Haig appeared before Senate Foreign Relations Committee, and Sen. Claiborne Pell, D-Rhode Island, asked about his comment.

"I'm glad you raised it, senator," Mr. Haig replied, "because I'm some of the press reports which were of course not what I said."

He explained that an anonymous woman showed the deaths to let to have gone through glass. That meant, he suggested, that soldier might have fired through a car window, and then others killed.

"I laid that out as one of prominent theories as to what happened, and I hope that it does get distorted or perverted emotionally and inaccurately."

Sen. Pell asked whether he suggested the possibility that nuns may have run through roadblock. "With a tone of anger in his voice, Mr. Haig said: 'You mean that they violate ...? Not at all, no, not at all. My heavens! The dear Lord who raised me in my parochial world would forever isolate from his affections and respect.'"

Sen. Pell asked about the "exchange of fire" used by Haig. "Did you mean that nuns were firing at the people what did an exchange of fire mean?" Mr. Haig chuckled. "I with an air of levity he continued: 'I haven't met any pistol-wielding nuns in my day, senator, and I don't know what starts shooting, then the next day you know they all panic.'"

Was Mr. Haig's testimony, does it have to do with the fact that what is known and been published, the four were picked up on the way to the airport to their house last afternoon. They were in place. They were shot in the chest range. None of those was consistent with a mix-up on roadblock.

Mr. Haig's "prominent" theory has in fact never been taken seriously in the investigation of the killings, according to people involved in the investigation. An early report that glass fragments had been found in one of the nuns was later called erroneous.

The theory sounds, indeed, as if it could have been based on something floated by the Salvadoran right to obstruct a real investigation.

Whatever the effect of Haig's comments in El Salvador, they say a good deal about the author. A U.S. Secretary of talking about the vicious killing of four American women, says that they were responsible for measure for their fate. The next day, challenged, he tried to smile away, joking and expressing amazement and blaming the press.

Some who heard Mr. Haig's outrage, but no member of Congress expressed it. No one left the example of Joseph N. Vanecko in the Army-Medical hearings, and said: "Have you seen you no sense of decency?"

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Neutrality Debate in Ireland Is Rekindled

Haughey's Overtures to Britain Stir Traditional Fears

William Borah
New York Times Service

IN — Recent signs of an easing in relations with Ireland about a position that is firmly rooted in national consciousness — angry parliamentary ex- and in street-corner specu- sions are being expressed since Charles Haughey's toward Britain on North- might lead to Irish ship in the North Atlantic Organization or to some- of defense alliance with government must not fall trap of trading our neu- or some imagined settle- the northern problem."

said Frank Cluskey, leader of the Labor Party, during a tumultuous debate in Parliament this month. "Neutrality is not a tradable commodity."

Ireland's neutrality is based on opposition to Britain, a country that, in the official Irish view, illegally occupies the country's northeastern corner.

Ireland was neutral in World War II, a fact that still rankles some Britons. When it was invited to join in the formation of NATO after the war, Ireland replied that "any military alliance with the state that is responsible for the unnatural division of Ireland would be entirely repugnant to the Irish people."

government newspaper, praised Ireland's tradition of neutrality and criticized the British for trying to use the reunification debate to "exert pressure on Dublin and draw it into NATO's military plans."

The Irish believe that neutrality has given them a unique role — Western, but with an affinity for the Third World because of a common heritage of domination by a European power.

For the same reason, Ireland has been a welcome member of international military forces in such trouble spots as Cyprus and the Middle East. To a people long ac- customed to subjugation and ridi- cule, these peacekeeping activities are a source of national pride.

Irish entry into the European Economic Community in 1973 has also tended to call Irish neutrality into question. Ireland, which has made substantial economic gains from being in the Common Market, is the only member that is not also in NATO.

As a diplomat from one of the nine other countries in the market put it: "This makes it occasionally awkward at meetings when we have to remind ourselves that NATO matters are not a fit subject for discussion with the Irish there."

"But so long as the Common Market has no common defense posture — something that may be coming, but is certainly not now — that problem is largely a theoretical one," he added. "The problem posed by the negotiations with Britain, by contrast, is much more real and immediate."

Sbury Voters at City's First Black Council

The Associated Press

SBURY — The first municipal black vote in municipal is for the first time, quered side of polling stations out the weekend to vote of the 36 seats on the Sa- borough council.

13 seats in Salisbury, mainly white suburbs, went candidates in elections in ber.

seats were contested by candidates of three rival parties: Mr. Mugabe's Zim- African National Union (Front); the Zimbabwe People's Union (Patriotic of his junior coalition part- hua Nkomo; and the Uni- National Council of the prime minister, Bishop uzorewa.

Killed in Ambush on Mindanao

The Associated Press

ILA — Gunmen ambushed us on the southern Philip- land of Mindanao, killing engers and injuring 14, po- 3 Monday.

other passengers were re- mising after the attack, took place Saturday in Sul- daret province, 580 miles ast of here. Dozens have killed this year and more 200 wounded in terrorist at- on Mindanao, where bandits totem rebels are active.

Cuba, Nigeria Agree To Strengthen Ties

The Associated Press

LAGOS — Cuba and Nigeria have signed a bilateral agreement to strengthen cultural, economic and scientific ties.

The Nigerian news agency reported Monday that a Cuban delegation, on a visit to Lagos, joined with Nigerian hosts in a commu- nique strongly condemning South Africa's raids on Angola and Mo- zambique and supporting the South-West Africa People's Organi- zation for Namibian independ- ence.

cherished neutrality might be acceptable here if it were the price for reunification, but not for anything less.

Garret FitzGerald, the leader of the opposition, warned Mr. Haughey recently that Ireland might end up with the "worst of all worlds."

"We seem to be embroiled in talks," he said, "which might terminate our constructive role as a country outside any military alliance, without getting in return the slightest sign of movement from the British."



Premier Charles Haughey

U.S. Policies on Agent Orange Criticized

House Report Faults Actions in Defoliant Controversy

By Richard Severo
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — An unpublished staff report of the House Subcommittee on Oversight and Investigations accuses the Veterans Administration, the Department of Defense, the Dow Chemical Co. and a panel set up by President Carter of failures in dealing with the controversy over the defoliant Agent Orange.

Agent Orange lawsuits have been filed, many of them by men, or the families of men, whose claims had been denied by the Veterans Administration. The agency has contended that medical awards cannot be made unless claimants demonstrate beyond doubt that they were harmed by the substance.

According to the subcommittee report, the Veterans Administration relied on "inaccurate and incomplete information" when it denied Agent Orange claims. The Veterans Administration is accused of denying the claims of veterans "while declining to specify what level of scientific certainty will be required to establish the connection between Agent Orange exposure and ill health effects."

A Pentagon spokesman said he had not seen the report but conceded that the report was probably accurate in saying that the military had taken no precautions to prevent the exposure of servicemen to Agent Orange.

"We thought it was safe," he said, "and we still take the position that it has not yet been proven that Agent Orange had a deleterious effect, although we certainly admit that there are suspicions."

The spokesman said it would be very difficult for the department to say now who was aware of what scientific findings when the spraying program began. However, he said he was unaware of any directive from the White House regarding the elimination of defoliant operations that had been ignored.

A spokesman for the subcommittee said that the report had been prepared by the staff that existed before last November's election and that, without new hearings, it could not be released now by the subcommittee, which has eight new members. The report was written after the election.

Agent Orange was the code name for a defoliant sprayed by the Air Force on Vietnamese jungles and farmland to reduce hiding places and food for the enemy. It was a mixture of two herbicides, 2,4,5-T and 2,4-D. Both herbicides have been suspected of causing health problems, although nothing conclusive has been proven.

As for the Department of Defense, the report says that in the late 1960s, after Agent Orange had been used for several years, the department "refused in the face of new, verified scientific data, to acknowledge that there could be a problem with Agent Orange," that

in 1978, Vietnam veterans, most of them former soldiers or Marines, began to complain of symptoms that they suspected were a delayed reaction to their exposure to Agent Orange.

In the last few years, hundreds

of Agent Orange lawsuits have been filed, many of them by men, or the families of men, whose claims had been denied by the Veterans Administration. The agency has contended that medical awards cannot be made unless claimants demonstrate beyond doubt that they were harmed by the substance.

Reagan Welfare Work Plan Called Failure in California in '70s

By Spencer Rich
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — President Reagan's "workfare" program for welfare clients was a failure when Mr. Reagan as governor tried it out in California from 1971 to 1974, according to a report issued by the state's Employment Development Department a year after the experiment ended.

The report says that during the three-year experiment only 9,627 persons were given community job assignments under the program, although California had nearly 2 million welfare clients at the time. The report also says that there was no evidence the program had any success in discouraging people from applying for welfare or in getting those already on the rolls to go off and find normal employment.

receive any pay for the work, beyond the normal welfare benefit, but the state picked up any work-related expenses.

Mr. Reagan and his aides have often claimed great success for the program. However, the California report, published in 1976, reached these conclusions:

- "CWEP as designated and implemented in California did not prove to be administratively feasible and practical." Only 25 counties participated in the program; 23 others did not. Many counties disliked paying for child care, supervisory help and work expenses under the program. In 1974, the peak year of the experiment, only 182,735 persons were designated as potentially available, and of these only 5,712 actually were assigned to workfare jobs. Only 886 lost benefits for refusing to work.
- The program failed to demonstrate that the workfare concept would prevent people from applying for welfare by warning that they would have to work even if they got on the rolls. Welfare applications in CWEP counties actually showed a significantly greater increase than elsewhere.
- The program failed to demonstrate that workfare pushed people who were already on the rolls to go off and get jobs. Actually, more people in non-CWEP counties left welfare in take jobs than in CWEP counties (the gap narrowed in 1974), but differences were not statistically significant.
- Mr. Carleson said the report made clear that many counties had entered the program halfheartedly and had done a poor job of administering it. Moreover, he said, "The goal was not to have people working in CWEP; it was to encourage people to seek their own jobs" by making it clear that, whether they were off or on the rolls, they would have to work.

Under the Reagan administration's workfare plan, welfare mothers and fathers would be required to work off part of their monthly welfare benefits in community work projects.

Public Service Jobs

The California Work Experience Program (CWEP), passed when Mr. Reagan was governor, required welfare clients to work 20 hours a week in public service jobs, such as directing traffic at school crossings or cleaning up litter. Another 20 hours was to be spent job-hunting. The individual did not

ceded that much of that decrease was a result of other welfare changes. But he said he believed that a significant part — just how much he could not say — was due to the seminal effect of CWEP.

Similarly, he said that the number of people leaving welfare for paid work statewide (not just in CWEP areas) had climbed from 15,667 in 1971 to 75,705 in 1974, and by his calculations — which differed from those in the report — the rate was 25 percent higher in CWEP counties. Again, he said that it was hard to measure exactly how much CWEP contributed to the statewide numbers, but he believed that the contribution was significant.

British Spy Missed Kitty Hawk Flight, Historian Says

The Associated Press

SANTA BARBARA, Calif. — A British spy was ordered to watch the development of the flying machine Orville and Wilbur Wright were working on, but the agent was so inept he went to the wrong spot and missed the airplane's first flight, a historian says.

Alfred Gotlin, a professor of British political history at the University of California, Santa Barbara, said Saturday he has uncovered documentary evidence about the spy effort.

Patrick Alexander, a wealthy

British agent and prominent member of the Aeronautical Society of Great Britain, was assigned to watch the Wright brothers and report to an officer of the Royal Engineers, Mr. Gotlin said.

Mr. Alexander's contact in the Royal Engineers, Col. J.E. Capper, came to the United States in 1904 and negotiated unsuccessfully with the Wrights to buy the plane. Britain was the first government to express an interest in it.

Mr. Gotlin said the Wright brothers would only show photo-

graphs of their invention to Capper.

Mr. Alexander befriended the Wright brothers and was actually invited to Kitty Hawk, N.C., for the 1903 test that became the first successful flight of a motor-powered airplane. But he went to the wrong place and missed the historical event, Mr. Gotlin said.

The historian based his study on unpublished letters, documents and files in the United States and Britain. He presented his paper Saturday at the Pacific Coast Conference on British Studies.

The report accuses the Dow Chemical Co., makers of Agent Orange, of failing to "notify the Department of Defense of its awareness of the toxicity of Agent Orange or of an outbreak of illness at one of its plants in 1964."

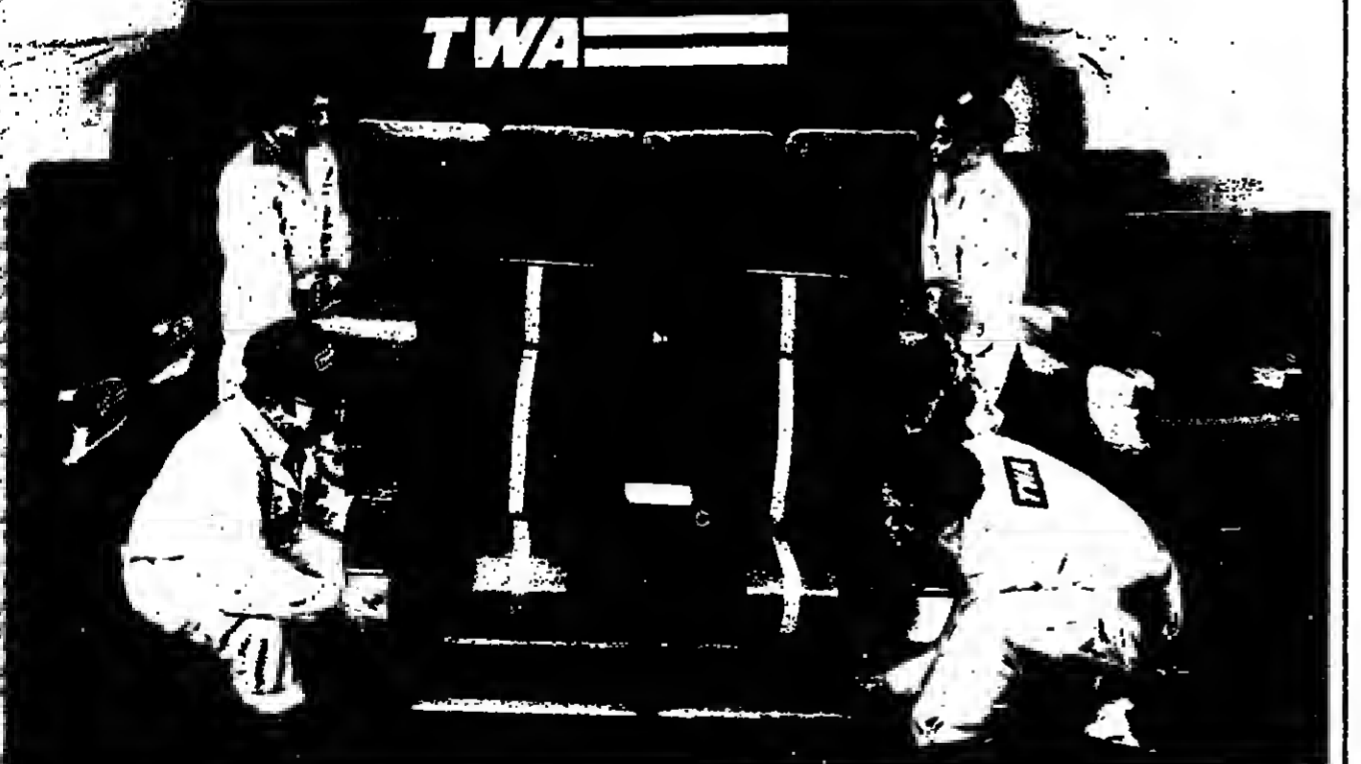
A spokesman for Dow said the company had not yet seen the report but confirmed that in 1964 there was an outbreak of chloracne, a skin problem, at a plant in Midland, Mich., after workers were exposed to high dioxin levels in waste oil.

The spokesman said that neither the Department of Defense nor the Department of Agriculture had been notified because the company did not begin to make Agent Orange for the U.S. government until late in 1965 and because the chloracne incident was not regarded by the company as being particularly serious. He said the company had notified the Michigan Department of Public Health and the University of Michigan.

The spokesman added that the company continued to believe that the herbicides used in Agent Orange were safe.

Finally, the report criticizes the Interagency Work Group set up by President Jimmy Carter in late 1979 to facilitate a solution to the Agent Orange problem. The report says that the group largely failed to achieve any of its objectives. A spokesman for the group, which still exists, said he did not know about the report and declined to comment on its substantive points.

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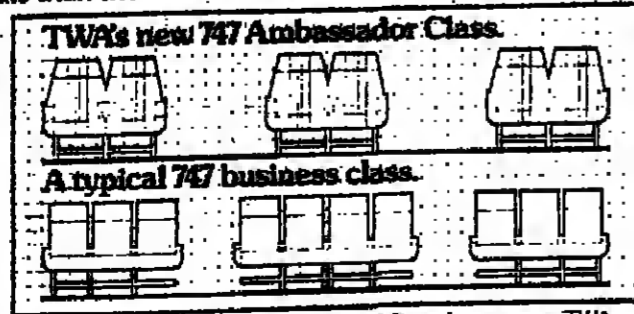
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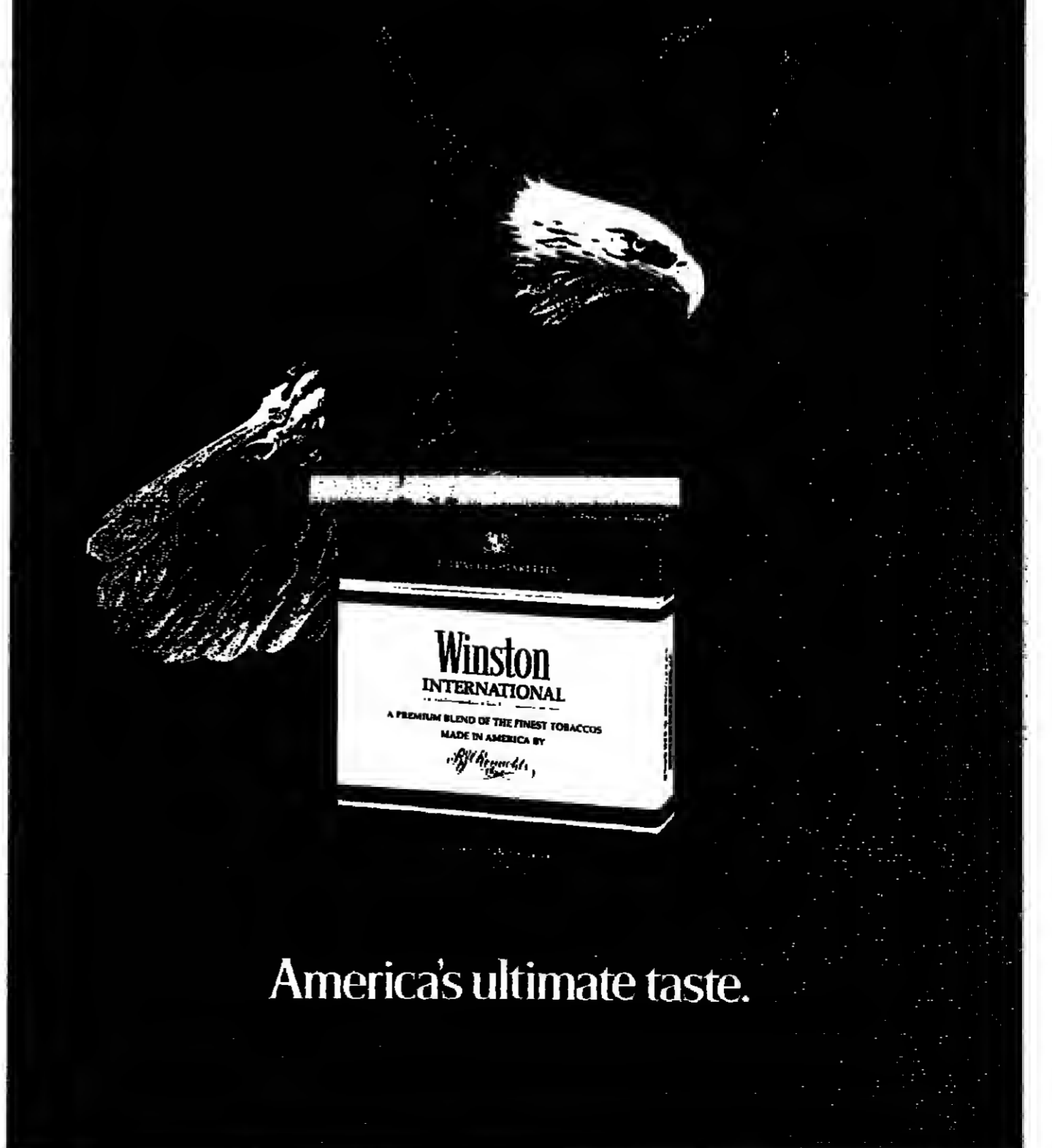
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Bangladesh Given Chance of Food Success

Experts Now Say Ziaur's Plan for Self-Sufficiency Is Possible

By Stuart Auerbach
Washington Post Service

DACCA, Bangladesh — Bangladesh, once described as an international basket case by Henry A. Kissinger, has celebrated its 10th anniversary with its president proclaiming that his poor and densely populated nation will produce enough food to meet its needs by 1987.

"We've got to do it. It's our survival," said President Ziaur Rahman, 45, who at times appears to be trying to raise his country up by the sheer force of his persuasion. He made his comments in an interview two nights before last Thursday's national day, which marks the declaration of independence from Pakistan of East Bengal, now Bangladesh.

Surprisingly, many international experts here believe that Bangladesh can achieve self-sufficiency in food — not by Mr. Ziaur's optimistic timetable, then soon after.

Yet in many ways Bangladesh, as hard as it is trying with a massive worldwide aid program that

has poured in more than \$10 billion in assistance since 1971, remains a basket case of sorts. It is one of the poorest nations, with an average annual per capita income of less than \$100. And it is one of the most densely populated nations, with 90 million people in 144,020 square kilometers (55,598 square miles).

Little More Grain

Even if Mr. Ziaur's most optimistic projections for food production and population control were to come true by 1985, Bangladesh's millions will get no more than an extra half ounce of grain each day. The increase will only provide 70 percent of what international experts believe is the minimum daily food requirement.

The depth of the problem not withstanding, there is a feeling among many experts here that Bangladesh may turn the corner. The country has the reputation of trying harder to break out of the poverty cycle than almost any other poor nation.

"Lots don't go well, things fail, but lots of things succeed. Particularly those which Mr. Ziaur focuses attention on," an experienced diplomatic observer here said. "I think they are moving," he continued. "And I think they are moving because of development input."

The changes appear obvious to businessmen, diplomats and international aid workers who have been coming to this country for years. A businessman said that conditions appear to have improved since his last visit six months ago.

"People who come back after five or six years don't believe it," said an aid official. "It's come from a point where people were starving in the streets and they were doing body counts in Dacca, to where people don't starve to death. Even when there is a drought as in 1979."

"Aid," added a diplomat, "has changed from relief to development."

Moreover, in its 10 years as a

nation, Bangladesh seems to have developed a real sense of unity — more so, an area specialist said, than Pakistan had during almost 34 years of independence.

This is mainly because Bangladesh is made up of one culture and language — Bengali, and is not composed of three or four that were welded together because of a common Islamic faith to form Pakistan.

The new feeling of guarded optimism about Bangladesh's future stems almost entirely from the leadership of Mr. Ziaur, a retired army general who took over a military government in 1976 and transformed it to civilian rule.

He lifted martial law in 1979 — one of the few military rulers in the world to do so. Mr. Ziaur restored fundamental rights, freed political prisoners and held and won a 77 percent margin election that generally were considered free and fair.

He runs a one-man show, concentrating his government on rural development aimed at helping the 90 percent of the population who live in villages. His program appears to have strengthened his political base among the villagers, while the increasing inflation has hurt his popularity among the small but influential middle class who live in urban areas.

His goals for the country are basic: decrease illiteracy, which is at more than 80 percent; gain self-sufficiency in food by increasing production from the present 13.1 million tons of grain a year to 20 million tons by 1985, guarantee production of 18 million tons in years with adverse weather conditions, and doubling of the crop in seven or eight years; and control of the burgeoning birthrate, which threatens to overwhelm all Bangladesh's recent advances in development.

Mr. Ziaur is considered the most forceful Third World head of state in pushing population control, and this month he set a new goal of no more than one child a family. The average family now has four.

Bangladesh registers 23,000 sterilizations a month, the vast majority on women, and Mr. Ziaur would like to step that up to 100,000 a month, a goal that most experts consider impossible.

The acceptance is here, partly due to Mr. Ziaur's advocacy of birth control during his frequent (20 a month) trips to villages. Reportedly there is a 30 to 40 percent 'unmet' demand for sterilizations among eligible married couples.

But it may be too late — the Malthusian nightmare come true — as 45 percent of the country is



Ziaur Rahman

Tranquilizer Said to Fool Lie Detector

Testers Find It Eases Tensions Caused by Hiding the Truth

By Philip J. Hilts
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Lie detectors can be outwitted by subjects who take a common tranquilizer before undergoing the polygraph test in a research laboratory, doctors have reported in Science magazine.

Among 44 student volunteers at the University of Pennsylvania, examiners correctly picked out 77 percent of those who had lied on the test. But when students took a small dose of the tranquilizer meprobamate, the examiners were wrong 73 percent of the time in identifying those who lied.

And when the examiners were asked to judge which of the 44 volunteers had taken the drug, their choices were 100 percent wrong.

"These tests were done in a laboratory and the results might not be the same in the field," said Dr. Martin Orne, leader of the research team. "In the field, professional polygraphers set up a real confrontation between themselves and the client, they create extra stress and are very intrusive." He said that field tests would be made.

The lie tests, commonly used by the police and businesses, monitor heart rate, breathing and electrical changes in the skin during questioning. The tests are based on the assumption that a person who is lying will show a detectably greater stress than when telling the truth.

The Testing Procedure

Despite widespread use of the lie detector, the Pennsylvania researchers wrote, "the validity and reliability of the polygraph tests

have yet to be established and remain a subject of controversy." It raised the question whether relief of tension by a tranquilizer could destroy the polygraph's effectiveness.

The researchers, led by Dr. Orne and William Waid, divided the 44 volunteers into four groups of 11 persons each. One set of 11 was simply instructed to tell the truth. The other three groups memorized

half a dozen words that would appear on the lie test. After meeting them they were told to memorize the words.

Of the 33 who lied on the test, one group had no pill, and one was given meprobamate (or town or Equanil, in two many trade names).

The professional polygraphers identified all 11 of the truth-tellers. Among those who lied, and no pill or a placebo, the polygraphers correctly identified 17 of 33 volunteers, or 77 percent. Those who lied but also took tranquilizer to blunt their stress reactions, the polygraphers correctly identified only three of 11 volunteers.

21,042 in Spanish Jails

The Associated Press

MADRID — The prison population of 21,042 was reported Monday at Spanish jails by the Justice Ministry. Of the total, 495 were said to be terrorists. More than 61 percent of the inmates are awaiting trial.

Eric Williams, 69, Leader Of Trinidad, Tobago, Dies

From Agency Dispatches

PORT OF SPAIN, Trinidad — Eric Williams, 69, prime minister of Trinidad and Tobago and elder statesman of the Caribbean, died Sunday night, the Trinidad radio announced Monday. The cause of death was not given.

Mr. Williams, a leader in the

politics of Trinidad and Tobago for 30 years, was called the father of British West Indian independence. He died with his succession unresolved. President Ellis Clarke announced that Agriculture Minister George Chambers would serve as prime minister and minister of finance until the selection of a new leader by a convention of the governing party. Parliamentary elections are scheduled for later this year.

Mr. Williams was born in Port of Spain in 1911. An Oxford graduate, he gave up a professorship in social and political science at Howard University in Washington, D.C., to lead the independence movement.

He was elected chief minister of the Trinidad and Tobago colony in 1956 and headed the government through all stages of its accession to independence in 1962 as one of the richest and most fully industrialized countries in the Caribbean, although one that suffers from social and political instability.

Mr. Williams' first role in Caribbean affairs was with the Anglo-American Caribbean Commission, a wartime organization formed in 1943 to coordinate American and English defense policies in the region.

Mr. Williams resigned from the regional organization in 1955 and the following year founded the People's National Movement, which won the local elections, making him the first elected chief minister of the colony.

Cabinet government was permitted by Britain in 1959 and Mr. Williams became the prime minister. From that platform he launched the campaign for full independence, not only for his own nation, but for all British colonies in the Caribbean that wished it.

On Aug. 31, 1962, Trinidad and Tobago became independent, with Mr. Williams as prime minister.



Eric Williams

... in 1962 photo

... "The Mad Woman of Chaillet" and "Umbrellas of Cherbourg." The Unger-Landau documentary, "The Eleanor Roosevelt Story," won an Academy Award in 1966.

Oliver Unger
NEW YORK (NYT) — Oliver Unger, 66, motion picture producer, exhibitor and distributor, died Friday. He and his lifelong friend, Ely Landau, were associated in producing such films as "The Pawnbroker," "Long Day's Jour-

ney Into Night," "The Mad Woman of Chaillet" and "Umbrellas of Cherbourg." The Unger-Landau documentary, "The Eleanor Roosevelt Story," won an Academy Award in 1966.

Frank Tieri
NEW YORK (AP) — Frank Tieri, 76, who last year became the first person in the United States ever convicted of the charge of heading an organized crime family, died Sunday. He had been allowed to remain free while appealing his conviction.

OBITUARIES

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under 15 years old, approaching childbearing age.

"Unfortunately, the demographic truth of this country is that even 100,000 sterilizations and one child per couple isn't enough. The bomb has exploded," said a foreign population expert working here.

Nonetheless, Mr. Ziaur in a wide-ranging interview Tuesday night, held over dinner in the presidential palace, expressed optimistic that Bangladesh could weather the population crisis through increased food production and sharp cuts in the birthrate.

"We will hold the population at 100 million and then fall back," he said confidently.

His planning minister, Fasihuddin Mahabub, perhaps was more realistic when he said, "The economy is in such a state that unless we make a major breakthrough in the next five years we are finished. With 80 percent of the people below the poverty line we are barely floating. It is survival. The alternative is yearly famine."

Accord Reached in Zurich On Ending Youth Unrest

The Associated Press

ZURICH — Hopes mounted Monday that 10 months of periodic youth unrest in Switzerland's largest city may come to an end after an agreement was reached on sponsorship of a self-administered youth center. Doubts remained, however, whether militants among Zurich's movement of disaffected youths would accept the settlement.

Under the accord with the city administration, the Protestant and Roman Catholic churches and a private foundation are to be the official sponsors of the center, which must be operated "within the framework of lawful order," a clause that could be a point of contention.

The sponsors pledged to contribute an annual 500,000 Swiss francs (\$270,000) in operating costs. The city agreed to pay at least 1 million francs (\$540,000) toward renovation and installation.

"Alternative Activities"

The center, an abandoned ramshackle factory-warehouse complex near the main railroad station, is the symbol of the apolitical movement's struggle for what it calls "free space for alternative activities," ranging from rock concerts to theater.

The complex was provisionally opened last summer following demonstrations and clashes between youths and police. In September, it was closed after a police raid.

The city government claimed the police found evidence that it had been used by drug peddlers and as a hideout for petty criminals.

The center's closing touched off the worst wave of civil disturbances in postwar Swiss history.

The 11-point pact, signed late Saturday, leaves open whether the center could also be run as a sleep-in and on a 24-hour basis — a principal demand of the movement.

Church representatives said the center might be partially reopened next weekend, a deadline set by some speakers at the movement's last meeting, when they warned that "heavy cavalry" would be moved in — unless youths were able to use the center starting Saturday.

14 Bodies Found Near Kampala

The Associated Press

KAMPALA, Uganda — Fourteen bullet-riddled bodies, including those of two schoolgirls, have been found in the same forest outside Kampala where former dictator Idi Amin used to dump his victims, hospital sources said Monday.

The police had no comment on the discovery but sources speculated that the 14 were victims of recent disturbances involving government troops and guerrillas trying to oust President Milton Obote.

The two girls, believed to be about 14, wore uniforms from the Old Kampala Primary School, sources said. Hundreds and perhaps thousands of bodies were dumped in the forest during Marshal Amin's reign of terror. He was deposed in April, 1979, following an invasion by Tanzanian and Ugandan exile forces.

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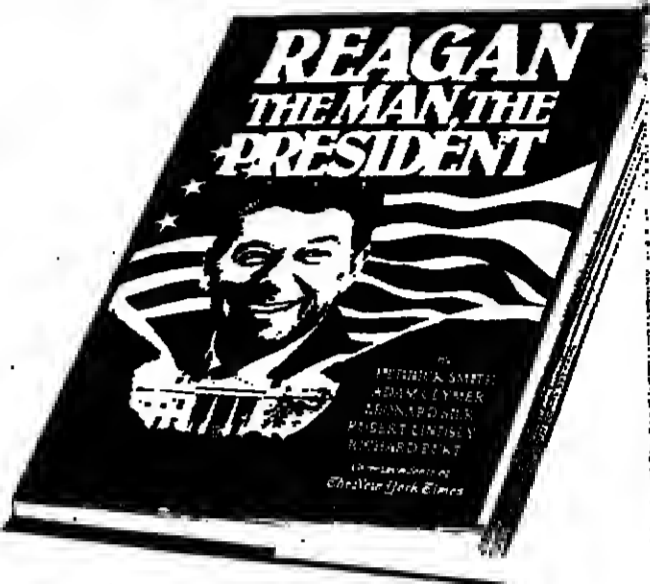
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What Does President Reagan Really Want?



by Correspondents of
The New York Times

Hardcover, 224 Pages, 32 Pages of photographs.
Distributed internationally in cooperation with
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*** Economic columnist Leonard Silk explains who supplies Reagan with his supply side economics and his solutions for stagflation.

*** Robert Lindsey and Adam Clymer, Los Angeles Bureau Chief and Political Correspondent, tell how an ultra-right spokesman for General Electric was chosen candidate for governor of California—and by whom.

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REAGAN, THE MAN, THE PRESIDENT

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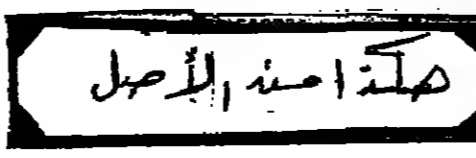
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SENIOR EXECUTIVE POSITIONS

Published every Monday, this is a compilation of senior positions published in the INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE and other selected publications. Comments concerning this feature can be addressed to Juanita Caspari in Paris.

POSITION	SALARY	EMPLOYER	LOCAT.	QUALIFICATIONS	CONTACT	Source
COMMERCE INTERNATIONAL		In des grandes groupes industriels français.	Paris	Formation supérieure, I. ESP. Financ. A.E.C. Exp. ext. en négociation commerciale internationale, Fr., angl.	Int. BP 441 BR, Exp. 4 Rue Massenet, 75016 Paris.	L.I.T. 19-3-81
CHIEF ENGINEER	\$18,030-22,510	State of Bahrain (Power & water affairs).	Bahrain	Bachelor deg. in electrical engineering & a Member of Electrical Engineering Inst. body, min. 7 yrs. exp. in exp. /mngt. field.	Int. P-8058-0/PW-1, Mr. Ibrahim Razim, State of Bahrain, Civil Service Bureau, P.O. Box 1962, Manama, Bahrain.	L.I.T. 19-3-81
SALES & MARKETING MANAGER	In line with exp.	Int'l group (energy saving sector).	Mexico City	25-45; proven record success, selling int'l. Indus. International & pract. knowl. of fighting tact.; Exp., Fr. & Ital. or Span.	Box 8 1736, International Herald Tribune, 62521 Neuilly Cedex, France.	L.I.T. 19-3-81
YOUNG INTERNATIONAL AUDITORS	Excellent, negotiable	PepsiCo.	Paris	Qual. accountants or M.B.A.; aged 27; good public practice knowl. or similar; excellent exp.; Exp. & Ger. or Span.	Int. 4855, Michael J.B. Chapman, Lloyd Chapman & Co., 123 New Bond St., London W1Y 6BN. Tel: 01-4997761.	L.I.T. 19-3-81
HEAD OF ACCTG. SYSTEMS Overseas	Attractive	Hutchings Consolidated Copper Mines Ltd.	Nairobi, Zambia Copperbelt	Minimum qual. accountants with significant exp. in the field of major computer systems.	Int. 628, General Manager, Zambia Appointments Ltd., 123/125 Factory Row, London E2A 1HA.	Financial Times 19-3-81
FINANCIAL CONTROLLER Hong Kong	In £28,000 + generous benefits	The Royal Hong Kong Hotel Ltd.	Hong Kong	25-45; qual. & well exp. accountant; prob. already head of finance of medium-sized commercial or ind. concern.	Int. 43488/L, Neville Mills, Post, Warwick, Warwick & Co., 165 Queen Victoria St., London EC4V 3PR.	Financial Times 19-3-81
LOAN MANAGER	From \$20,000	European bank of int'l standing	London City	Record of achievement in exp. positions & proven exp. in all aspects of credit transactions, gained in int'l or domestic bank.	M.L.L. Cooney, ref. 8442181, Post, Warwick, Warwick & Co., 165 Queen Victoria St., London EC4V 3PR.	Economist 21-3-81
MINING PROJECT CONTROLLER	Negotiable	Major multi-national corp.	South Africa	Engineers of exp. & ability with participation in major mining or civil eng. project in project mgr. of exp.	Int. 1832, ASL, 17 Stratton St., London W1X 8DL.	Daily News 20-3-81
SR. FIELD REPRESENTATIVES	Above average	PepsiCo Int'l.	Nairobi - 60% travel	Undergrad. deg. bus./commerce; Exp. + Fr. or Part.; 3-4 yrs. sales/distrib. exp. specifically int'l. + direct ind.	Director of Personnel, PepsiCo, 64 Lincen Avenue, 64 Lincen Avenue, 64 Lincen Avenue, 64 Lincen Avenue, 64 Lincen Avenue.	L.I.T. 21-3-81
MANAGER OF OPERATIONS	Above average	PepsiCo Int'l.	Nairobi - 60% travel	Undergrad. deg. bus./commerce; Exp. + Fr. or Part.; 8 yrs. exp. in sales/distrib. exp. int'l. knowledge int'l.	Director of Personnel, PepsiCo, 64 Lincen Avenue, 64 Lincen Avenue, 64 Lincen Avenue, 64 Lincen Avenue, 64 Lincen Avenue.	L.I.T. 21-3-81
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Waverley Root

The Cure and Feeding of Pigs to Get Better Hams

"IN CHEESE and ham," says an old French saying, "man recognizes a companion." Ham is, indeed, so familiar a companion that we are apt not to think of it as being among our great foods; and to tell the truth, most of the ham we eat is commonplace. This is not the fault of the meat, it is the fault of the people who produce it. It is perhaps because we are so accustomed to it in humdrum forms that we experience a sort of shock when we encounter a really superb specimen and register it in our memories. In my own, three hams are enshrined.

One belonged to an illustrious family. I had spent a vacation in the Belgian Ardennes, whose hams are famous, and I brought one back with me to Paris, where it melted away with such speed that I wished I had bought more. Another was anonymous. I met it when I was covering the Franco-Algerian peace negotiations at Evian and, obeying a tip from a French journalist, drove one day for lunch not in my usual direction, west toward Geneva, but east, toward the Swiss frontier at St. Gingolph.

Turning right at the last road before the border, I climbed into the mountains to a small village (I do not dare, in the present context, to call it a hamlet) named Novel, perched precariously below a pint-sized glacier. There I ate a marvelous meal outdoors, following the counsel of the owner of the local hotel restaurant, who was also the correspondent of an Evian newspaper, the mayor of the community and the head of the church. The air-cured ham he served me was so remarkable that I asked him to sell me one, which he did after sending a boy to fetch one from his parents, who raised the pigs and cured the hams themselves.

Costly Feed

The third ham of my life was hams — four of them. They were of my own fabrication, or at least the pigs were; I left their curing to the cooperative of the town of Chelsea, Vt., where I then owned a farm. The quality of the pork was the result of their feeding. Commercial producers could not have arrived at such fine pork and such tasty hams because of the cost of feeding them that well. I bought two piglets in the spring. They ate all the leftovers from our table and all the leftovers from our vegetable garden as well, a rich feast, for it covered an acre and I had far too much for our own use of many foods — cucumbers, for instance, zucchini, and above all, tomatoes (the following year the vacant sty was filled with a thick growth of tomatoes, self-sown and self-watered).

I also bought hog mash, cooked it, and

served the pigs a steaming porridge that I was almost tempted to try myself. But the crowning touch came toward the end of their short lives. My farm was overgrown with apple trees, which because of past neglect no longer produced marketable fruit but which were ringed toward autumn with windfalls. Twice a day I filled two milk pails with apples and dumped them into the sty. The pork, the hams, and especially the bacon had a faint flavor of apples.

This is one of four elements I perceived as most important in enriching the flavor of any ham — what the pig eats. A second element is liberty. All great hams come from animals that have been allowed to roam freely. I will refrain from philosophizing about the effect of freedom on flavor, except to report the observed fact that ham from pigs raised economically in the modern fashion, confined in constricted stalls, cannot compare with that from pigs on open pasture or, best of all, in the woods, where they can forage for acorns, nuts, berries and similar feasts.

Leisurely Curing

The third essential ingredient is time: The curing cannot be hurried without loss of quality. All the world's famous hams are cured in leisurely fashion; many of them demand a year or more to reach perfection. Modern techniques can put ham on the market a week or two after slaughtering, and it tastes like it, thin and bitter. Finally, in salt-cured hams it is important that the salt be applied sparingly. The producer tends to overdo it, for salt is the preservative; the more salt, the longer the ham will last. But the less salt, the better the ham will taste. The art of curing ham thus consists in finding the best balance between these two relatively incompatible imperatives.

Unfortunately the processor, if he deviates from the optimum, prefers to err on the side of safety, which means giving priority to preservation. The consumer would prefer that he err in the other direction, but when he does, the loss of part of his production to spoilage obliges him to mark up the price of the surviving hams. That is one reason the famous hams of the world are expensive.

Ham, strictly speaking, is the cured thigh of a pig's hind leg, but in popular parlance a certain leeway is allowed. A minor deviation permits us to speak of fresh ham, though gastronomically, if it is fresh it isn't a ham. Slightly further from the purist's definition is the word's application to the shoulder when processed in the same fashion as the hind leg; this is more of a misuse, since for some reason the

front leg is somewhat less choice than the hind. The trade eases its conscience by selling the shoulder under the name of "picnic ham."

The common ham, the one you usually buy, is a "short ham" for the processor, a "long ham" is cut from the carcass a little higher up. Another cut, not usually offered nowadays, lengthens the ham in the other direction by including the shin along with the thigh. This is a gammon, incompletely defined by most modern dictionaries as meaning the shin alone. The word is more uncommon now than it was in the 16th century when the nursery rhyme was born that in its current modified form gives us:

With a rowley rowley gammon and spinach
Heigh-ho! says Anthony Rowley.

or even in the 19th, when Charles Dickens had one of his characters exclaim, "What a world of gammon and spinage it is, though, ain't it?" Ham and spinach make an excellent combination, if you want to take the phrase literally, but when it is used to mean "accusant" or "bumbug" it is etymologically rather complicated. A sort of pun is involved with another meaning of "gammon," which means random chatter, especially that intended to divert or deceive.

In the United States a leg of fresh ham is divided into the shank half and the butt half; in England it is a leg of pork, which is cut into the knuckle end and the fillet of leg. The terms in German are *Interschinken* and its three divisions: the *Oberschale*, the *Unterschale* and the *Nuss*. The French use *jambon* for about everything.

Still farther from the strict definition for ham is its application to other animals than the pig. Wild boar ham may be considered as not much of a deviation, since the wild boar is classified, though not by sticklers, as a pig. This used to be a Sardinian specialty, under the name of *prosciutto di cinghiale*, but it is becoming rare, for so is the wild boar. Mutton ham, once eaten commonly in England, is a step farther away. Bear ham, obtainable in Russia, is a hop, skip and jump away, and most distant of all is France's *jambon de poulet*, a specialty of the city of Richelieu in the Touraine, made by boning the thigh of a large, fat chicken, replacing the bones with stuffing and then shaping it into the form of a small ham.

A great many pigs are slaughtered before they reach the age of one year, when they give tender hams of convenient size. This is what happened to my pigs, which resented it.

© 1981, Waverley Root



The gaudy shenanigans of P.T. Barnum are recalled in Mark Bramble's tale of the "prince of humbugs."

Theater

'Barnum' Turned Into a Circus in Paris Production

Thomas Quinn Curtiss
International Herald Tribune
PARIS — The big Broadway hit "Barnum" has arrived in Paris, somewhat altered outwardly. In Britain — where it is entering its second year — it is to be seen in the customary procession. Yves Mourou, in producing the French adaptation by Jules Level and Jacques Collet, has placed it in the covered arena of the Cirque d'Hiver, famed for his circus, and ringmaster of the innumerable proceedings. As intended with contagious gusto by Luc Moreau, he doubles as a first ring performer, turning razzle-dazzle, walking the tightrope of vocalizations, serving as the

cheat-the-eye prestidigitator, perching atop a swaying flagpole and belting as a barker. P.T. Barnum is reputed to have been the biggest bluffer of them all, the showman of showmen. He made his initial bid for attention in 1835, passing off an elderly black woman as George Washington's 161-year-old mammy. He outwitted the Boston bachelors who opposed any theatrical productions by presenting scenes from Shakespeare as moral lectures. At his New York museum he introduced the midget Charles S. Stratton as "Gen. Tom Thumb," the tiniest man in the world and later toured Europe with him. He imported the soprano Jenny Lind to the United States, dubbing her "the Swedish Nightingale."

The man who called himself the "prince of humbugs" is alleged to have said: "There's a sucker born every minute." Even if he didn't say it, it was the philosophy of his gaudy shenanigans. He is said to have hoodwinked licks into paying a dollar to see that exotic beast the "egress," one of many Barnum trickeries that proved remunerative and belongs to American folklore. When he was past the age of 60 he organized a famous menagerie, circus and sideshow of freaks, which merged a decade later with the big-top spectacles of James A. Bailey.

Mark Bramble's book for "Barnum" tells the impresario's exploits lightly, fancifully and comically, set to the rousing brass-band score of the gifted musical comedy composer Cy Coleman, while the Level-Collard translation catches the drollery of Michael Stewart's lyrics. Moreau's Barnum, though of uncertain singing voice, is otherwise an overwhelming feat of versatility — humorous, winning and charged with dynamic zest. Claudine Coster's Mrs. Barnum has grace and charm, Anne Forrez's Jenny Lind has elegance and eloquence, and Jorge Rafael struts with amusing swagger as a full-grown Tom Thumb, the diminutive size of the midget being suggested by a gigantic throne, an attendant on stilts and two towering plaster figures to dwarf him. An army of clowns frisks about the auditorium and enters into a dance number choreographed by Micha Van Hooche; Michael Frensay's costuming and decor are attractive and the menagerie and freaks are absent. Yves Mourou's staging sustains the picturesque period scene, though it needs an acceleration of tempo, especially in the evening's first half. The venture has appealing novelty and should prosper.

There is a theory that the American musical is rarely to French taste, but the 57-year-old "Rose Marie" has been a popular Paris perennial and is being revived once more at the Porte St. Martin. Mark Bramble, who wrote the book for "Barnum," came to Paris for the opening of his show and was on his way to London, where a production of "Barnum" is being rehearsed for a June premiere. When the Parisian return of "Rose Marie" was mentioned to him, he announced that he was at work on "Macbeth."

Music

Royal Opera's 'Macbeth' is Excellent Production

By Henry Pleasants
International Herald Tribune
LONDON — Both the character and the excellence of the Royal Opera's new production of Verdi's "Macbeth" were established from the first chords of the tune, and were even foretold in a Riccardo Muti's progress to conductor's stand was greeted with applause from the orchestra. It was to be a "Macbeth" led and paced by a born and bred Verdi, supported by chorus and orchestra playing their all and by principals. Bruson in the title role and its Scoto as Lady Macbeth, expert and vastly experienced in the art of the singing actor or singer. Or were the rewards to be given, however pre-eminently, to Elijah Moshinsky's production harmonizes well with its musical direction, staged as a massive pyramid, designed by John Napier, affording ample opportunity for the five disposition of chorus and his and bringing the soloists forward for their set pieces sotto voce exchanges and as their presence reinforced by Chelton's spotlighting. Only the scene in the banquet hall came a cropper. No tables, chairs, no visible ghost, and a king song without a wet glass in house, or any glass at all, a ceremonial chalice shared Macbeth and his lady, at then one remembers that it Moshinsky who, a couple of years ago, gave us a "Lohengrin" out a swan and a bedchamber neither bed nor chair. Wagner set the precedent for kind of thing, looking to light rather than props for visual enhancement. It works for Moshinsky in most of this "Macbeth," but inquest without visuals or props carries abstemiousness too — and in Scotland, returning to Covent Garden after an absence of 10 years and singing Lady Macbeth for the first time, found the role congenial both to her theatrical predilections and her present vocal estate. She made some unlovely sounds at both extremes of the range, and that is exactly what Verdi wanted. She sounded off a vivid, if occasionally staccato, impetuous with a superbly paced sleepwalking scene, closing it with a secure, lingering, pianissimo high D flat. Bruson is a veteran Macbeth with his own conception of the man as essentially a weakling, and he is a past master at coloring vocal sound and shaping musical phrase to achieve telling characterization. As he put it in an interview, the man who can express himself as Macbeth does in his concluding "Pietà, Rispetto, Amore" cannot be all bad, and Bruson made this aria the vocal high point of the performance. There were cheers for everyone at Friday's premiere, including those who had done so uniformly well in the supporting roles, but above all for Muti and the orchestra, who had shown memorably how intensely and pace can be maintained without sacrificing the nuances and shadings that mean so much to Verdi, especially in an opera as close to his heart as "Macbeth."

ADVERTISMENT

International Restaurant Guide

- FRANCE**
- PARIS - RIGHT BANK**
- GOLDENBERG JD** 7, rue de Valenciennes, 75019. Daily, lunch, sandwiches, pastries, salads, soups, omelette, coffee, etc. Open till 1 a.m. All-occasional.
- GRAND ZINC** Lunch, dinner, night club, fish and shellfish. Reception room. 5 Rue de Valenciennes. 75019. Daily.
- L'EUROPEEN** Facing Gare de Lyon. 243, 99, 70. Daily from 11 a.m. to 2 a.m. Its suggestion of Fr. 35. Oysters, clams, steak-fish, and its Soufflot.
- LE LOUIS XIV** 8, Bd. St. Louis (10th), 208, 50, 51, 200, 19, 50. Lunch, dinner, supper, all-day, oysters, seafood, shellfish, grill-room. Closed Mon. & Tues.
- LA MERE CATHERINE** 5, place de Ternes, 606, 22, 69. (196). The chef welcomes you all midnight. Traditional cuisine. Varied menu.
- TSE YANG** Near 25 Av. Pierre-I^{er} de Serbie, 720, 68, 02 - 70, 22. Chic gourmet meeting place. Chinese cooking. Private reception rooms.
- PARIS - LEFT BANK**
- ASSIETTE AU BEURRE** 11 Rue St-Benoit/Pt. St-Germain-des-Prs. 260, 57, 41. Menu of Fr. 35, 50 & Fr. 48 + serv. Daily till midnight.
- CHEZ FRANCOISE** Invitations de mariage, fete des mariages, Oysters, Lapereau ou vin de la Mer. 55, 87, 20, 705, 49, 03. Closed Mon.
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AIR FRANCE FOR PREMIERE.

S. Firms Get Help

Soviet Book Fair
New York Times Service
NEW YORK — The State Department turned down a request from the Association of American Publishers for \$50,000 to mount an exhibit of about 3,500 books at the Soviet Book Fair next September, but a company has come forward to help fill the vacuum. Combined Book Exhibit of Albane, N.Y., encouraged by the Department officials and by its publishing and bookselling clients, plans to display about 10 books and periodicals from expected 200 U.S. publishers.

AUTHORS WANTED BY N.Y. PUBLISHER
calling upon book publisher seeks manuscripts of all types, fiction, non-fiction, poetry, etc. All rights reserved. We have authors who want to publish and bookstores who want to stock. Send for free booklet: H-3 VANTAGE, Inc., 416 W. 34 St., New York, N.Y. 10018, L.N.A.

NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Mar. 30

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

12 Month Stock High Low Div. In % Yld. P/E 1981 High Low Quot. Close	12 Month Stock High Low Div. In % Yld. P/E 1981 High Low Quot. Close	12 Month Stock High Low Div. In % Yld. P/E 1981 High Low Quot. Close	12 Month Stock High Low Div. In % Yld. P/E 1981 High Low Quot. Close
16% 30 AAR 2.08 11.12 11.12	12% 15 Amstar 1.40 10.50 10.50	12% 15 Amstar 1.40 10.50 10.50	12% 15 Amstar 1.40 10.50 10.50
12% 30 ACF 2.08 11.12 11.12	12% 15 Amstar 1.40 10.50 10.50	12% 15 Amstar 1.40 10.50 10.50	12% 15 Amstar 1.40 10.50 10.50
12% 30 ACF 2.08 11.12 11.12	12% 15 Amstar 1.40 10.50 10.50	12% 15 Amstar 1.40 10.50 10.50	12% 15 Amstar 1.40 10.50 10.50

Tenneco 1980 Annual Report:

Increased energy investments lead to record net income of \$726 million, up 27%.

The continuing strong performance of energy operations paced Tenneco to record high revenues and earnings in 1980: Net income increased to \$726 million from \$571 million, and fully diluted earnings per share of common stock rose to \$5.94 from \$5.16, on operating revenues of \$13.2 billion compared with \$11.2 billion in 1979.

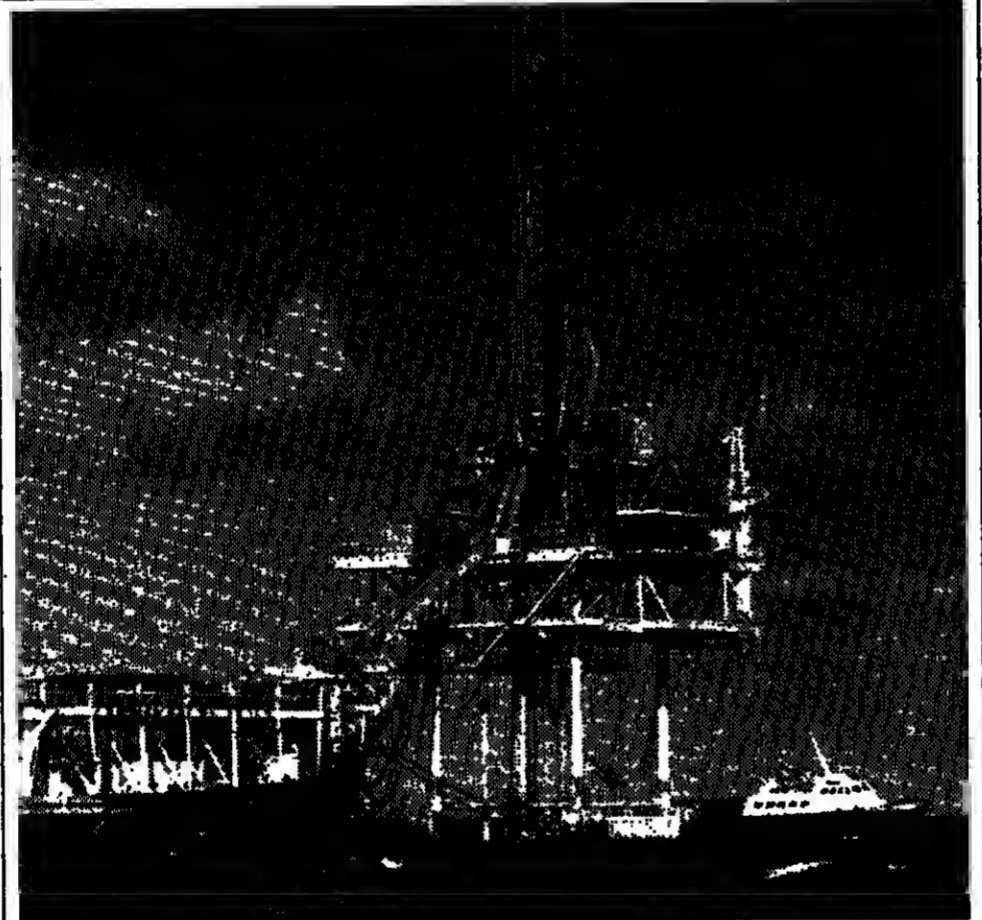
Capital expenditures for energy projects, most of which was spent in the search for oil and gas in the United States, exceeded \$1.3 billion. Tenneco drilled 37 net exploratory wells in 1980 with a success rate of 49 percent and 233 net development wells with a success rate of 87 percent. Its additions to oil and gas reserves equaled production for the third year in a row. The Company expects to increase energy expenditures to \$1.5 billion in 1981.

Tenneco holds a strong strategic position in natural gas, both as producer and pipeline. More than two-thirds of the Company's energy production is in the form of natural gas. And with U.S. government deregulation of this clean fuel proceeding, the Company will benefit increasingly in the future.

While Tenneco's integrated oil and natural gas pipeline operations produced 78 percent of the Company's operating income in 1980, other divisions reported improved profitability. Shipbuilding showed the most dramatic improvement and ended 1980 with a business backlog of \$3.2 billion. Agriculture/land management, packaging, and insurance also gained. Construction and farm equipment, chemicals, and automotive operations remained profitable despite the economic recession.

J. L. Ketelsen, chairman and chief executive officer, stated that continued emphasis on energy during 1981 should produce another good year with earnings up 12 to 15 percent. He said the Company expects energy progress to continue with cyclical businesses showing some recovery during the latter part of the year.

For a copy of Tenneco's Annual Report, write to Dept. HF-1, Tenneco Inc., P.O. Box 2511, Houston, TX 77001, U.S.A.



This Tenneco drilling and production platform is in the Gulf of Mexico, where the Company discovered oil or gas in 15 of 24 wildcat wells drilled during 1980.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

(Millions except per share amounts)

	1980	1979
Net sales and operating revenues	\$13,226	\$11,209
Net income	726	571
Earnings per share of common stock—		
Average shares outstanding	5.95	5.30
Fully diluted	5.94	5.16
Capital expenditures	1,825	1,477
Total assets	13,853	11,631
Year-end common dividend rate	2.60	2.40



TENNECO COMPANIES IN EUROPE INCLUDE
 ALBRIGHT & WILSON DAVID BROWN INDUSTRIES JTC CASE COMPANY GEBR. BROCER BV PROCLAN SA (S.A.) TENNECO EUROPE
 TENNECO CHEMICALS (EUROPE) TENNECO OIL COMPANY WALKER MANUFACTURING EUROPE MONROE AUTO EQUIPMENT-BELGIUM



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AMSTERDAM DEPOSITORY COMPANY N.V.
 Amsterdam, March 24, 1981.

European Gold Markets

March 30, 1981

London	Zurich	Paris (17.25.00)	Frankfurt
1000.00	1000.00	1000.00	1000.00

Official London and Paris auction and clearing prices for gold. U.S. dollars per ounce.

Gold Options (prices in \$/oz.)

Month	May	Aug	Options for
30	210.00	210.00	1000
30	210.00	210.00	1000
30	210.00	210.00	1000
30	210.00	210.00	1000

For options under contract call 528-0511 or 528-0512

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Tokyo Exchange

March 30, 1981

Stock	High	Low	Close
1st Section	15,000	14,800	14,900
2nd Section	10,000	9,800	9,900

Why the crisis in Poland may trigger a banking crisis in the West... and touch off a new bull market in silver and gold.

Poland owes the West billions of dollars. A good portion of this debt comes due this year. If Poland defaults—and there are obvious, strong reasons to believe this will happen—a banking crisis may result.

The crisis in Poland is just one of three powerful forces now at work that make a steep rise in silver and gold prices seem inevitable. A recent issue of *Silver & Gold Report* analyzes these bullish forces—as well as the opposing forces. In addition, this Report shows you...

- The fatal mistake that Reagan is making in his economic "recovery" program. The prospects of his correcting it before it's too late.
- Why Russia is affecting the silver market differently than the gold market.
- How to time your silver and gold investments.
- Two investment strategies to help you maximize your profits if we're right and minimize your exposure if we're wrong. One strategy is for traders, the other for long-term investors.

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 A copy of this Special Report, SGR backs the tide—turns bullish on silver and gold, is yours absolutely free as you subscribe to the *Silver & Gold Report*. A 3-month (6-issue) Introductory Subscription is just \$15. As a second bonus, take any one of these recent issues:

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 Overseas subscribers please add \$16 per year for airmail postage and handling.

Market Summary

NYSE Most Active

March 30, 1981

Volume (in millions)	Advances	Declines	Unchanged
1,200	400	300	500

Dow Jones Average

30 Days	1 Year	5 Years	10 Years
28.7%	10.2%	15.1%	22.5%

Dow Jones Bond Average

30 Bonds	100 Bonds	20 Bonds
1.8%	1.8%	1.8%

Standard & Poor's

Composite	High	Low	Close
Industrials	1,200	1,150	1,180
Finance	1,100	1,050	1,080
Transport	1,000	950	980

NYSE Index

Composite	High	Low	Close
Industrials	1,200	1,150	1,180
Finance	1,100	1,050	1,080
Transport	1,000	950	980

Odd-Lot Trading in NY

March 27	Buy	Sell
March 28	10,000	12,000
March 29	15,000	18,000
March 30	20,000	25,000

American Most Active

Volume (in millions)	Advances	Declines	Unchanged
1,200	400	300	500

AMEX Index

Composite	High	Low	Close
Industrials	1,200	1,150	1,180
Finance	1,100	1,050	1,080
Transport	1,000	950	980

ALLIED IRISH BANKS LIMIT

U.S. \$30,000,000

Floating Rate Subordinated
 Notes due 1984

In accordance with terms and conditions of the Floating Rate Subordinated Notes 1981, the date of interest for the first period from 20th March, 1981 to September, 1981 has been fixed at 15 per annum. The Coupon Amount U.S. \$7.50 will be payable on 30th September, 1981 against surrender of Certificate No. 1.

30th March, 1981.
 Manufacturers Hanover Limited
 Agent Bank

هكذا من الأصل

BUSINESS NEWS BRIEFS

WE CAN AMERICA A lot of... LONES

Texaco Says North Sea Well Passed Tests

PLAINS, N.Y. — Texaco said Monday that a new Buchan in the British North Sea had been successfully tested...

China Plans 1-for-20 Free Share Issue

BEIJING — Petrofina said Monday it plans a one-for-20 free share company has 13.27 million shares outstanding...

Firms Get Hong Kong Power Contract

HONG KONG — Two British companies, General Electric Co. and Power, have been awarded a letter of intent to supply equipment for China Light and Power said Monday...

Life to Open Real Estate Firm in U.S.

OSAKA — Nippon Life Insurance, a leading Japanese insurance company Monday it will establish a real estate subsidiary in the United States...

Kong Bank Buys Unit in Bahamas

HONG KONG — Hongkong and Shanghai Banking said Monday it has agreed to acquire a 78 percent interest in Equator merchant bank incorporated in the Bahamas...

Arrange Credits for 3 Airlines

PARIS — Credit Lyonnais said Monday that it, Midland Bank and Paribas will sign credit agreements worth nearly \$530 million for airlines in London next week...

Boeing Subsidiary Took Loss in 1st Year

SEATTLE — Boeing's subsidiary Triumph-Adler had about a 10 percent net loss in 1980, its first year of operations...

Thomson CSF, Continental Hold Talks

PARIS — Thomson CSF said Monday that it is negotiating with Continental of the United States on cooperation in the business communications sector...

U.S. Business Bankruptcies at Highest Level Since '63

NEW YORK — Business failures are spreading through the economy at a stepped-up rate...

Biggest Saudi Bank Reports Dip in Profits

RIYADH — The National Commercial Bank said Monday that net profit fell to 477.92 million Saudi riyals (\$142.7 million) in the year ended Nov. 8, 1980...

CURRENCY RATES

Table with columns for currency, rate, and bank service charges. Includes Dollar values and exchange rates for various currencies.

Kingdom of Sweden

U.S. \$150,000,000 Floating Rate Notes Due 1988

For the six months March 31st 1981 to September 30th 1981 the Notes will carry an interest rate of 15 3/4 percent...

Bankers Trust Company, London Fiscal Agent

China Tries to Erase EEC Trade Doubts

By Axel Krause International Herald Tribune BRUSSELS — China intends to pursue expansion of trade and other forms of economic cooperation with the West...

Japanese Split by Debate Over Auto Export Curbs

By Mike Tharp New York Times Service TOKYO — The American officials expected to come here early next month to help resolve the problem of Japanese automobile exports...

Door Stays Open

China's "open-door" economic policy will not change, Mr. Gu said, nor would there be change in "actively promoting economic cooperation and trade with foreign countries..."

Prospects 'Will Improve'

Talks from April 4 to 10 are to cover, in particular, trade and investment possibilities in the areas of minerals-metals, animal by-products, light industry, textiles, chemicals and machinery...

Global Solution

The Japanese government, through the trade ministry, can ask individual auto companies to restrain their exports by what is called here "administrative guidance..."

U.S. Machine Tools Off

WASHINGTON — U.S. machine tool orders fell in February to \$276.7 million, down 4.8 percent from February, 1980.

Moody's Cuts Rating On Some Ford Debt

NEW YORK — Moody's Investors Service said Monday it cut the ratings on Ford Motor Co.'s six senior debt issues and seven pollution control issues to A from AA.

Higher Rates

Earlier, Chemical and Marine Midland banks raised the rate they charge brokers for loans to 15 1/2 percent from 15 percent.

6 Oil-Search Permits Granted by Australia

CANBERRA — The Australian government has issued petroleum exploration permits for six more sectors of the Arafura Sea off northern Australia...



Takashi Ishihara 'We should wait until fall'

Ford Motor to Transfer Interest In Japanese Firm to Partners

From Agency Dispatches TOKYO — Ford Motor Co. said Monday it is ending one joint manufacturing venture with Japanese auto companies while continuing to make progress toward another...

Exchanges Halt Trading After News Of Shooting

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50,000 a Month

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Global Solution

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Moody's Cuts Rating On Some Ford Debt

NEW YORK — Moody's Investors Service said Monday it cut the ratings on Ford Motor Co.'s six senior debt issues and seven pollution control issues to A from AA.

Higher Rates

Earlier, Chemical and Marine Midland banks raised the rate they charge brokers for loans to 15 1/2 percent from 15 percent.

6 Oil-Search Permits Granted by Australia

CANBERRA — The Australian government has issued petroleum exploration permits for six more sectors of the Arafura Sea off northern Australia...

Ford Motor to Transfer Interest In Japanese Firm to Partners

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TDT has word processing analysts and programmers versed in Basic and Wordplex ASAP. Available to work for you on your machine or for a flat fee on our own hardware.

Does The Dines Letter still predict an "historic advance" for Golds & Silvers?

Let us send you a recent issue of THE DINES LETTER which covers these ten vital questions: Which gold, silver and platinum stocks should you buy now? Is copper a buy? What about gold, silver and platinum futures? Is the U.S. dollar, English pound, German mark, or the Swiss franc more attractive to currency speculators? Which way will the stock and bond markets go next? Is THE DINES LETTER still looking for a short-term DJI decline? Are interest rates heading down again, and should utility shares therefore be bought? Are the banks safe, and are there any easy, inexpensive precautions that should be taken? Should you move money overseas, and in what form? Does Mr. Dines still predict a depression unless we go back to a gold standard? Who is to blame for inflation? Why has Mr. Dines been calling himself "The Original Energy Superbear"?

The Dines Letter P.O. Box 22, Belvedere, California 94020, U.S.A. Enclosed please find \$92.50 for a six month "fair trial" of your monthly service.

Sears Holdings Limited has acquired the Butler Shoe Division of Zale Corporation. The undersigned acted as financial advisor to Sears Holdings Limited in this transaction. Kidder, Peabody & Co. Incorporated

NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Mar. 30

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

(Continued from page 5)

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock	Div.	Yield	P/E	High	Low	Close	Change
17 1/2	17 1/2	3M							
17 1/2	17 1/2	6M							
17 1/2	17 1/2	9M							
17 1/2	17 1/2	12M							
17 1/2	17 1/2	15M							
17 1/2	17 1/2	18M							
17 1/2	17 1/2	21M							
17 1/2	17 1/2	24M							
17 1/2	17 1/2	27M							
17 1/2	17 1/2	30M							
17 1/2	17 1/2	33M							
17 1/2	17 1/2	36M							
17 1/2	17 1/2	39M							
17 1/2	17 1/2	42M							
17 1/2	17 1/2	45M							
17 1/2	17 1/2	48M							
17 1/2	17 1/2	51M							
17 1/2	17 1/2	54M							
17 1/2	17 1/2	57M							
17 1/2	17 1/2	60M							
17 1/2	17 1/2	63M							
17 1/2	17 1/2	66M							
17 1/2	17 1/2	69M							
17 1/2	17 1/2	72M							
17 1/2	17 1/2	75M							
17 1/2	17 1/2	78M							
17 1/2	17 1/2	81M							
17 1/2	17 1/2	84M							
17 1/2	17 1/2	87M							
17 1/2	17 1/2	90M							
17 1/2	17 1/2	93M							
17 1/2	17 1/2	96M							
17 1/2	17 1/2	99M							
17 1/2	17 1/2	102M							
17 1/2	17 1/2	105M							
17 1/2	17 1/2	108M							
17 1/2	17 1/2	111M							
17 1/2	17 1/2	114M							
17 1/2	17 1/2	117M							
17 1/2	17 1/2	120M							
17 1/2	17 1/2	123M							
17 1/2	17 1/2	126M							
17 1/2	17 1/2	129M							
17 1/2	17 1/2	132M							
17 1/2	17 1/2	135M							
17 1/2	17 1/2	138M							
17 1/2	17 1/2	141M							
17 1/2	17 1/2	144M							
17 1/2	17 1/2	147M							
17 1/2	17 1/2	150M							
17 1/2	17 1/2	153M							
17 1/2	17 1/2	156M							
17 1/2	17 1/2	159M							
17 1/2	17 1/2	162M							
17 1/2	17 1/2	165M							
17 1/2	17 1/2	168M							
17 1/2	17 1/2	171M							
17 1/2	17 1/2	174M							
17 1/2	17 1/2	177M							
17 1/2	17 1/2	180M							
17 1/2	17 1/2	183M							
17 1/2	17 1/2	186M							
17 1/2	17 1/2	189M							
17 1/2	17 1/2	192M							
17 1/2	17 1/2	195M							
17 1/2	17 1/2	198M							
17 1/2	17 1/2	201M							
17 1/2	17 1/2	204M							
17 1/2	17 1/2	207M							
17 1/2	17 1/2	210M							
17 1/2	17 1/2	213M							
17 1/2	17 1/2	216M							
17 1/2	17 1/2	219M							
17 1/2	17 1/2	222M							
17 1/2	17 1/2	225M							
17 1/2	17 1/2	228M							
17 1/2	17 1/2	231M							
17 1/2	17 1/2	234M							
17 1/2	17 1/2	237M							
17 1/2	17 1/2	240M							
17 1/2	17 1/2	243M							
17 1/2	17 1/2	246M							
17 1/2	17 1/2	249M							
17 1/2	17 1/2	252M							
17 1/2	17 1/2	255M							
17 1/2	17 1/2	258M							
17 1/2	17 1/2	261M							
17 1/2	17 1/2	264M							
17 1/2	17 1/2	267M							
17 1/2	17 1/2	270M							
17 1/2	17 1/2	273M							
17 1/2	17 1/2	276M							
17 1/2	17 1/2	279M							
17 1/2	17 1/2	282M							
17 1/2	17 1/2	285M							
17 1/2	17 1/2	288M							
17 1/2	17 1/2	291M							
17 1/2	17 1/2	294M							
17 1/2	17 1/2	297M							
17 1/2	17 1/2	300M							
17 1/2	17 1/2	303M							
17 1/2	17 1/2	306M							
17 1/2	17 1/2	309M							
17 1/2	17 1/2	312M							
17 1/2	17 1/2	315M							
17 1/2	17 1/2	318M							
17 1/2	17 1/2	321M							
17 1/2	17 1/2	324M							
17 1/2	17 1/2	327M							
17 1/2	17 1/2	330M							
17 1/2	17 1/2	333M							
17 1/2	17 1/2	336M							
17 1/2	17 1/2	339M							
17 1/2	17 1/2	342M							
17 1/2	17 1/2	345M							
17 1/2	17 1/2	348M							
17 1/2	17 1/2	351M							
17 1/2	17 1/2	354M							
17 1/2	17 1/2	357M							
17 1/2	17 1/2	360M							
17 1/2	17 1/2	363M							
17 1/2	17 1/2	366M							
17 1/2	17 1/2	369M							
17 1/2	17 1/2	372M							
17 1/2	17 1/2	375M							
17 1/2	17 1/2	378M							
17 1/2	17 1/2	381M							
17 1/2	17 1/2	384M							
17 1/2	17 1/2	387M							
17 1/2	17 1/2	390M							
17 1/2	17 1/2	393M							
17 1/2	17 1/2	396M							
17 1/2	17 1/2	399M							
17 1/2	17 1/2	402M							
17 1/2	17 1/2	405M							
17 1/2	17 1/2	408M							
17 1/2	17 1/2	411M							
17 1/2	17 1/2	414M							
17 1/2	17 1/2	417M							
17 1/2	17 1/2	420M							
17 1/2	17 1/2	423M							
17 1/2	17 1/2	426M							
17 1/2	17 1/2	429M							
17 1/2	17 1/2	432M							
17 1/2	17 1/2	435M							
17 1/2	17 1/2	438M							
17 1/2	17 1/2	441M							
17 1/2	17 1/2	444M							
17 1/2	17 1/2	447M							
17 1/2	17 1/2	450M							
17 1/2	17 1/2	453M							
17 1/2	17 1/2	456M							
17 1/2	17 1/2	459M							
17 1/2	17 1/2	462M							
17 1/2	17 1/2	465M							
17 1/2	17 1/2	468M							
17 1/2	17 1/2	471M							
17 1/2	17 1/2	474M							
17 1/2	17 1/2	477M							
17 1/2	17 1/2	480M							
17 1/2	17 1/2	483M							
17 1/2	17 1/2	486M							
17 1/2	17 1/2	489M							
17 1/2	17 1/2	492M							
17 1/2	17 1/2	495M							
17 1/2	17 1/2	498M							
17 1/2	17 1/2	501M							
17 1/2	17 1/2	504M							
17 1/2	17 1/2	507M							
17 1/2	17 1/2	510M							
17 1/2	17 1/2	513M							
17 1/2	17 1/2	516M							
17 1/2	17 1/2	519M							
17 1/2	17 1/2	522M							
17 1/2	17 1/2	525M							
17 1/2	17 1/2	528M							
17 1/2	17 1/2	531M							
17 1/2	17 1/2	534M							
17 1/2	17 1/2	537M							
17 1/2	17 1/2	540M							
17 1/2	17 1/2	543M							
17 1/2	17 1/2	546M							
17 1/2	17 1/2	549M							
17 1/2	17 1/2	552M							
17 1/2	17 1/2	555M							
17 1/2	17 1/2	558M							
17 1/2	17 1/2	561M							
17 1/2	17 1/2	564M							
17 1/2	17 1/2	567M							

U.S. COMMODITY PRICES

ASARI OPTICAL CO., LTD. (CDRs)
The Board of Directors of Asahi Optical Co., Ltd. announced that shareholders...

Chicago Futures
March 30, 1981
Open High Low Close Chg.

Open High Low Close Chg.
Wheat, Soybean Oil, Soybean Meal, Corn, Soybeans, Cattle, Hogs, Pork, Lard, Live Cattle, Hogs, Pork, Lard

Open High Low Close Chg.
Wheat, Soybean Oil, Soybean Meal, Corn, Soybeans, Cattle, Hogs, Pork, Lard, Live Cattle, Hogs, Pork, Lard

Open High Low Close Chg.
Wheat, Soybean Oil, Soybean Meal, Corn, Soybeans, Cattle, Hogs, Pork, Lard, Live Cattle, Hogs, Pork, Lard

Open High Low Close Chg.
Wheat, Soybean Oil, Soybean Meal, Corn, Soybeans, Cattle, Hogs, Pork, Lard, Live Cattle, Hogs, Pork, Lard

New York Futures
March 30, 1981
Open High Low Close Chg.

Open High Low Close Chg.
Wheat, Soybean Oil, Soybean Meal, Corn, Soybeans, Cattle, Hogs, Pork, Lard, Live Cattle, Hogs, Pork, Lard

Open High Low Close Chg.
Wheat, Soybean Oil, Soybean Meal, Corn, Soybeans, Cattle, Hogs, Pork, Lard, Live Cattle, Hogs, Pork, Lard

Western Areas Gold Mining Company Limited



The Randfontein Estates Gold Mining Company, Wit., Limited

(both incorporated in the Republic of South Africa)
Members of the Johannesburg Consolidated Investment Group of Companies

Highlights from the 1980 Annual Reports

Operating profit increased from R79,2 million to R152,7 million principally as a result of the higher average price received for gold; U.S. \$623 per ounce, compared with U.S. \$316 per ounce in 1979.

Dividends increased from 47 cents per unit of stock to 120 cents, absorbing R48,4 million.

Expenditure on mining assets amounted to R57,4 million compared with R40,3 million in 1979. This high level of expenditure is expected to continue and R45 million is estimated for 1981.

Gold production declined by some 15,4% to 19554 kilograms as a result of the lowering of the recovery grade from 5,3 grams per ton to 4,5 grams per ton in order to optimise extraction from the multiple-reef orebody during a period of high gold prices.

Middle Elsburg reef development continued at the North Shaft and two years' ore reserves were established. Ore reserves on the Upper Elsburg reef horizon were reassessed in view of the higher gold price expectations but certain areas requiring long-term preparatory work were excised in arriving at a total ore reserve of 11,6 million tons at an estimated grade of 5,6 grams per ton.

In terms of the uranium sales contract R20 million of the R30-million interest-free loan was received during 1980, the balance having been received in January, 1981.

Sinking of the SV3 shaft commenced while work on the 4E sub-vertical shaft continued. Good progress was made in construction of a surface refrigeration plant, a carbon-in-pulp gold recovery plant and a uranium treatment plant. The 4E sub-vertical shaft and carbon-in-pulp plant will come into operation and the surface refrigeration and uranium treatment plants are due for commissioning during 1981.

* The above is relevant to stockholders of Elsburg Gold Mining Company Limited.

Johannesburg
30th March, 1981

Operating profit increased from R100,1 million to R209,3 million mainly as a result of the higher average price received for gold; U.S. \$621 per ounce, compared with U.S. \$307 per ounce in 1979.

Dividends increased from 600 cents per share to 1100 cents, absorbing R59,5 million.

Expenditure on capital account amounted to R79 million compared with R22,7 million in 1979 and is estimated at some R100 million in 1981.

Gold production declined by some 11% to 20817 kilograms, despite increased mill throughput, due to the lowering of the recovery grade to 5,1 grams per ton. The surface ore stockpile was depleted and replacement tonnage was obtained from old tailings dumps.

Production from both Cooke No. 1 and No. 2 shafts exceeded designed capacity and it is anticipated that ore from these sources will be increased once the No. 2A ventilation shaft is commissioned during the year. Good progress was made in the preparations for sinking at Cooke No. 2A and 3 shafts and development from No. 2 shaft towards the No. 3 shaft position is well ahead of schedule.

Uranium profit increased to R22,5 million from R14,9 million but will be reduced in 1981 by the lower level of prices and increased treatment costs.

Uranium oxide production increased to 646,5 tons from 416,7 tons in 1979, largely as a result of better recovery efficiencies.

Contractual deliveries of uranium oxides commenced in January 1980 and R7,7 million of the interest-free consumer loan was repaid by way of set-off against revenue.

Development in the Cooke Section proceeded at a much improved rate and resulted in the ore reserves increasing by 21% to 5,4 million tons at an average grade of 9,6 grams for gold and 0,213 kilograms for uranium per ton. These reserves were computed at a gold price of U.S. \$550 per ounce compared with U.S. \$375 per ounce in 1979 when the estimated reserves amounted to 4,4 million tons at grades of 8,6 grams of gold and 0,226 kilograms of uranium per ton. Despite a considerably higher rate of development at Randfontein Section ore reserves were lower at 0,46 million tons, compared with 1,25 million tons in 1979, due to the exclusion of blocks now found to be uneconomic.

P. A. von Wielligh
Chairman

SUMMARY OF OPERATIONS

Table with columns for Western Areas and Randfontein Estates, comparing 1980 and 1979 data for Gold, Uranium, and Finance.

The annual general meetings of members will be held in the Board room, Consolidated Building, corner of Fox and Harrison Streets, Johannesburg, on Monday 27th April, 1981 at the following times: Western Areas Gold Mining Co. Ltd. 09h15; Elsburg Gold Mining Co. Ltd. 10h00; The Randfontein Estates Gold Mining Company, Witwatersrand, Limited 11h00.

Note: Copies of the Annual Report will be provided on application to the London Secretaries, Barnato Brothers Limited, 99 Bishopsgate, London EC2M 3XE. Telephone: 01-538 7011

International Monetary Market

Table of international monetary market data including British Pound, Canadian Dollar, French Franc, German Mark, Japanese Yen, Swiss Franc, and others.

Cash Prices March 30, 1981

Table of cash prices for commodities like coffee, textiles, and metals.

Commodity Indexes March 30, 1981

Table of commodity indexes for various categories.

European Stock Markets March 30, 1981

Table of European stock market data for Amsterdam, Brussels, Frankfurt, London, and Zurich.

Paris March 30, 1981

Table of Paris stock market data.

Milan March 30, 1981

Table of Milan stock market data.

Dividends March 30, 1981

Table of dividend payments for various companies.

Monday's New Highs and Lows

Table of new highs and lows for various stocks.

London Commodity

Table of London commodity prices.

Paris Commodity

Table of Paris commodity prices.

Zurich Commodity

Table of Zurich commodity prices.

Milan Commodity

Table of Milan commodity prices.

6 Oil-Search Perm Granted by Austr

6 Oil-Search Perm Granted by Austr
6 Oil-Search Perm Granted by Austr

6 Oil-Search Perm Granted by Austr

6 Oil-Search Perm Granted by Austr
6 Oil-Search Perm Granted by Austr

Yamani Links Cut In Output to Price

Yamani Links Cut In Output to Price
Yamani Links Cut In Output to Price

Yamani Links Cut In Output to Price

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Yamani Links Cut In Output to Price

Advertisement for Silver Spirit by Franco Britannic, available for early European delivery.

Yamani Links Cut In Output to Price

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Yamani Links Cut In Output to Price

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Yamani Links Cut In Output to Price

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MEX Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Mar. 30

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

Large table of stock prices for various companies, including columns for stock name, price, and volume. Includes a 'Stocks' section and a 'Bonds' section.

NOTICE OF REDEMPTION

To the holder of notes payable in United States Dollars of the issue designated 94 per cent guaranteed notes due 1982 MARRIOTT OVERSEAS CORPORATION N.V., second redemption due MAY 1, 1981 of U.S. \$4,000,000.

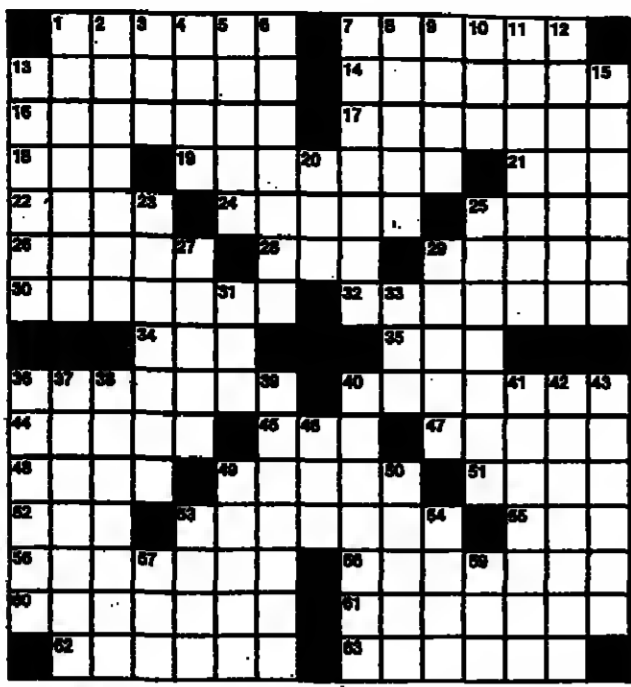
Public notice is hereby given that MARRIOTT OVERSEAS CORPORATION N.V. intends to and will proceed for mandatory redemption purposes on MAY 1, 1981 pursuant to the provisions of section 6 of the notes, the following notes of the above mentioned issue, at 100 per cent of principal amount plus accrued interest to the date of redemption.

Table listing specific note numbers for redemption, including columns for note number, principal amount, and interest accrued.

The world at your finger tips.
Herold Tribune
Inclusive. In depth. International.

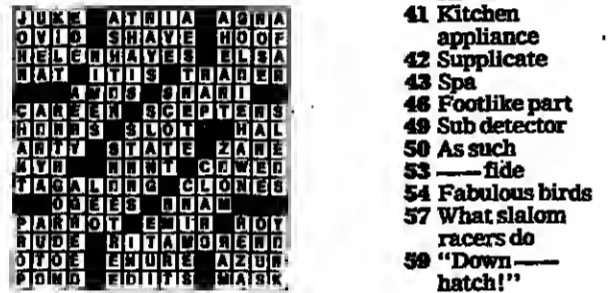
The notes specified above are to be redeemed by mandatory redemption at the office of BANK OF AMERICA INTERNATIONAL S.A. LUXEMBOURG, BANK OF AMERICA N.T. & SA. LONDON, PARIS and FRANKFURT/MAIN, EUROPEAN BANKING COMPANY LTD., LONDON, KIWAT INVESTMENT COMPANY S.A.K. in KUWAIT, BANKERS TRUST COMPANY, NEW YORK and KREDIETBANK S.A. LUXEMBOURG in LUXEMBOURG on or after MAY 1, 1981.

CROSSWORD By Eugene T. Maleska



- ACROSS
1 Covering for Carlos
7 Tension
12 Movies
14 Guardian, of sorts
16 Raining cats
17 Oriental
18 Speed: Abbr.
19 Return to office
21 Baseball stat
22 Notion
24 Game bird
25 Living quarters in London
26 Church section
28 N.C.O.
29 Excellence
30 Keep on ice
32 Vast kingdoms
34 Hugh Capet was one
35 Appropriately abandoned wreckage
40 Soft-soap
44 Hindu queen
45 Calendar abbr.
47 Former president of Italy
48 Retired
49 Get some shut-eye
51 Expression of disgust
52 Charly
53 Reinforce
55 Producer's favorite sign
56 The Apache State
58 Newscaster Liz
60 Graduate course
61 Cause to lapse
62 Survey
63 Negev, e.g.
DOWN
1 Indefinitely
2 Like a circle
3 Barber or Skeater
36 Row
37 He may have a bad life
38 Former
39 Duck
40 Embroidered with gold or silver
41 Kitchen appliance
42 Supplicate
43 Spa
46 Footlike part
49 Sub detector
50 As such
53 — side
54 Fabulous birds
57 What slalom racers do
59 "Down hatch!"

Solution to Previous Puzzle



WEATHER

Table with columns for City, High, Low, and Cloudiness. Includes cities like ALGARVE, ANKARA, ATHENS, etc.

RADIO NEWSCASTS

BBC WORLD SERVICE

Broadcasts on 200, 220, 230, 240, 250, 260, 270, 280, 290, 300, 310, 320, 330, 340, 350, 360, 370, 380, 390, 400, 410, 420, 430, 440, 450, 460, 470, 480, 490, 500, 510, 520, 530, 540, 550, 560, 570, 580, 590, 600, 610, 620, 630, 640, 650, 660, 670, 680, 690, 700, 710, 720, 730, 740, 750, 760, 770, 780, 790, 800, 810, 820, 830, 840, 850, 860, 870, 880, 890, 900, 910, 920, 930, 940, 950, 960, 970, 980, 990, 1000, 1010, 1020, 1030, 1040, 1050, 1060, 1070, 1080, 1090, 1100, 1110, 1120, 1130, 1140, 1150, 1160, 1170, 1180, 1190, 1200, 1210, 1220, 1230, 1240, 1250, 1260, 1270, 1280, 1290, 1300, 1310, 1320, 1330, 1340, 1350, 1360, 1370, 1380, 1390, 1400, 1410, 1420, 1430, 1440, 1450, 1460, 1470, 1480, 1490, 1500, 1510, 1520, 1530, 1540, 1550, 1560, 1570, 1580, 1590, 1600, 1610, 1620, 1630, 1640, 1650, 1660, 1670, 1680, 1690, 1700, 1710, 1720, 1730, 1740, 1750, 1760, 1770, 1780, 1790, 1800, 1810, 1820, 1830, 1840, 1850, 1860, 1870, 1880, 1890, 1900, 1910, 1920, 1930, 1940, 1950, 1960, 1970, 1980, 1990, 2000, 2010, 2020, 2030, 2040, 2050, 2060, 2070, 2080, 2090, 2100, 2110, 2120, 2130, 2140, 2150, 2160, 2170, 2180, 2190, 2200, 2210, 2220, 2230, 2240, 2250, 2260, 2270, 2280, 2290, 2300, 2310, 2320, 2330, 2340, 2350, 2360, 2370, 2380, 2390, 2400, 2410, 2420, 2430, 2440, 2450, 2460, 2470, 2480, 2490, 2500, 2510, 2520, 2530, 2540, 2550, 2560, 2570, 2580, 2590, 2600, 2610, 2620, 2630, 2640, 2650, 2660, 2670, 2680, 2690, 2700, 2710, 2720, 2730, 2740, 2750, 2760, 2770, 2780, 2790, 2800, 2810, 2820, 2830, 2840, 2850, 2860, 2870, 2880, 2890, 2900, 2910, 2920, 2930, 2940, 2950, 2960, 2970, 2980, 2990, 3000, 3010, 3020, 3030, 3040, 3050, 3060, 3070, 3080, 3090, 3100, 3110, 3120, 3130, 3140, 3150, 3160, 3170, 3180, 3190, 3200, 3210, 3220, 3230, 3240, 3250, 3260, 3270, 3280, 3290, 3300, 3310, 3320, 3330, 3340, 3350, 3360, 3370, 3380, 3390, 3400, 3410, 3420, 3430, 3440, 3450, 3460, 3470, 3480, 3490, 3500, 3510, 3520, 3530, 3540, 3550, 3560, 3570, 3580, 3590, 3600, 3610, 3620, 3630, 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VOICE OF AMERICA

The Voice of America broadcasts world news in English on the hour and 30 minutes after the hour during various periods to different regions.

Practice Becomes Too Realistic For Tennessee Town's Firemen

COLLEGE GROVE, Tenn. — Several volunteer firemen got a little more than they bargained for when they set an abandoned house ablaze to practice their firefighting techniques.

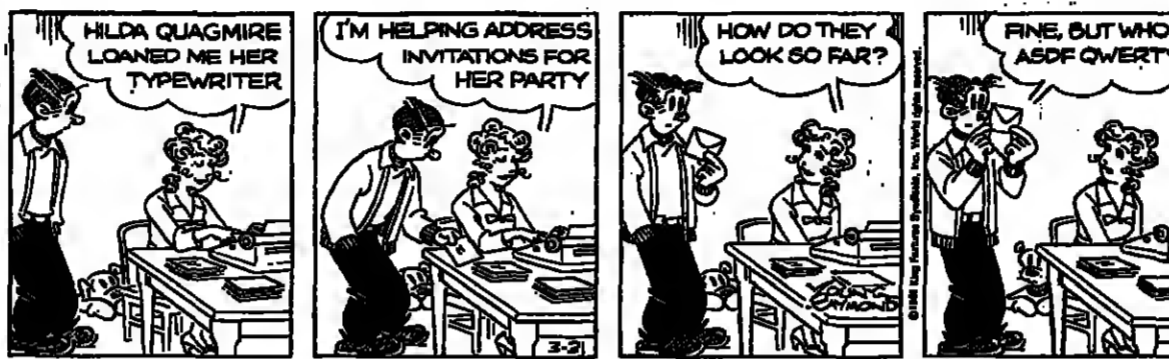
PEANUTS



B.C.



B.L.O.N.D.I.E



B.E.E.T.L.E B.A.I.L.E.Y



A.N.D.Y C.A.P.P



W.I.Z.A.R.D



R.E.X M.O.R.G.A.N



D.O.N.E.S.B.U.R.Y



JUMBLE THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME

Jumble word game section with words BALEF, SONIE, TYMARR, RADAIF and a grid of letters.

DENNIS THE MENACE



BOOKS

GROWING UP WITH CHICO

By Maxine Marx. Prentice-Hall. 177 pp. \$9.95.

Reviewed by Walter Kerr

I'VE always wanted to sponsor a Chico Marx film festival. The only thing is, I've never been able to figure out how to do it. Those other two busybodies keep getting in the way.

The problem, you see, is that audiences won't look directly at Chico if they have either Harpo or Groucho to look at, and since they always have either Groucho or Harpo to look at (or both at once) there's never time or space left over to take stock of what Signor Ravelli (or whatever pastas-based title Chico's acquired for the moment) may be up to.

But this is not only unfair, it's unintelligent. We really do suppose that the glory of the Marx Brothers — a glory that is obvious going to go marching on, courtesy not only of the films but of the theater's determination to bring them back alive in such entertainments as "Minnie's Boys" and "A Day in Hollywood, A Night in the Ukraine" — depends mainly, if not entirely, on the gleeful muteness of Harpo as he munches on a telephone mouthpiece for his dinner or upon the compulsive garrulousness of Groucho as he continues to upend the language in an effort to make it say what he means ("One false move and I'm yours"). And who would venture to subtract an ounce of praise from either? Not I.

Unobtrusively indispendable. But Chico — ah, there's a strange one. We think of him, if we bother at all, as something like a straight man, a handy fellow for setting up Groucho's puns and Harpo's efforts to rest his knee in someone else's available paw. He's a presence that comes and goes usefully but without altering our focus very much, a kind of steady occupant of our peripheral vision. We like him, but we don't feel that he would disappear if he did. In fact, he can walk right out of a beginning scene — as he does in "The Cocoanuts," which I happen to have seen again recently — and leave the superstitious theft of Groucho's tie, teeth and underwear to Harpo alone. Unneeded, he vanishes without so much as an exit line. And yet, if he didn't return — and in exactly short order — the act would disappear. Chico is the unobtrusively indispendable man.

His daughter, Maxine Marx, has made that pointedly and pleasantly clear in an attractive, often surprisingly informative short memoir, "Growing Up With Chico," that slipped into U.S. bookstores — almost as unobtrusively as his hero might have — during the fall. The book contains a number of interesting oddball snippets that have little to do with Chico. Do you know, for instance, why Zeppo became the act's juvener? No doubt you have always supposed it was because he was the handsomest of the group or because he could do nothing better, or funnier.

But, Maxine Marx confides in us, Zeppo was as funny as his brothers. Unfortunately for him, his comic talents and style were precisely duplicated of Groucho's, and, since Groucho had got there first, Zeppo had to settle for pursuing the girl (I ought to have guessed as much. Once, at the Palace in Chicago, I saw Zeppo play Groucho for an entire performance — I later learned that Groucho was ill — and I doubt that more than 10 people in a crowded house stumbled onto the substitution).

And on the subject of her father's indispendability, Maxine Marx is most persuasive. Practically everyone who's followed the career of the Marxes knows that it was Chico, over the bridge table, who talked Irving Thalberg into taking them on at Metro after they'd run out of inspiration at Paramount. But the legend that mother Minnie was the guiding genius of the vaudeville act, training her charges until they were in trim for the big time, is convincingly — if gently — erased. Minnie, obviously, was much beloved and irredeemably an amateur. The boys at their early best were defying rather than obeying her. Chico had even led the way. Though the remaining members of the vaudeville troupe were doing moderately well, it was only Chico's unexpected return — announced by a gunshot on the piano keys and a barrage of apples hurled from the pit — that provided "the necessary catalyst to get the Marxes rolling in a big way."

Chico? Yes, if that's what you want. And not only in a managerial sense. Chico did take over the management of the act, arranging its business deals thereafter. But his essential function was performed onstage, maintaining communication between the other brothers. As Maxine Marx sensibly insists, "Daddy was much more of an essential ingredient than most people ever realize." Harpo couldn't talk, and Groucho needed to work off (that is to say, insult) somebody. But

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

ON the diagrammed deal, East-West briskly reached the correct contract of seven spades. As can be seen, this can be made easily by establishing the diamonds in the East hand.

Bridge problem with a diagrammed deal and a list of cards for North, West, and South.

Handwritten Arabic text at the bottom of the page.

Art Buchwald

The Garden of Eden: Oil, Adam and Eve

WASHINGTON — The battle being waged in the schools has pitted the Creationists (those who believe the Bible's version of how man appeared on Earth), against the Darwinists, who claim that man walked out of the sea millions and millions of years ago and eventually developed into the human being that we know today.



But there is a third theory, which combines the two, and this one should also be taught in the schools. Professor Heinrich Applebaum has been researching it for years and here is what he has come up with:

"I believe God did create Adam, and then made Eve from one of his ribs, but I can't buy the story of why they were driven out of the Garden of Eden."

set aside Eden as a place where man and woman could commune with nature. He said he would take them to court if they tried to drill on it.

The oil companies took their case to the secretary of the interior, who was charged with protecting public lands.

He accused Adam of being an environmentalist and trying to stop the human race from developing its natural resources.

"We can't just let the oil sit there under the ground to protect a garden that only two people are using," he said on "Meet the Press."

"Our job is to see that we use our natural resources for the benefit of all mankind. Besides, I have no intention of giving permission to the oil companies to drill all over the garden. I'm setting aside 20 percent of the land for drilling, and the rest will be kept in its present natural state."

Adam complained to God, who said, "The oil lobby is much more powerful than I am. They don't want you to go ahead, despite Adam and Eve's protests, because the coal had a low sulphur content. But he said he would permit them to mine on only 30 percent of the garden, which still gave Adam and Eve plenty of room to enjoy the view."

Consolidated Edison decided to build a plant in the garden, because it was cheaper than hauling the coal across the continent. Then the copper and nickel companies erected smelters to take advantage of the cheap energy.

Adam developed sinus trouble and Eve's eyes were watering all the time. The final straw came when a snake gave Eve an apple covered with insecticide, and she got sick to her stomach.

"What does it mean," Adam said, packing his few belongings. "We're getting out of this hellhole, and moving to New Jersey."

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Scientist John Eccles

"Religion and natural science are fighting a joint battle in an incessant, never relaxing crusade against skepticism and against dogmatism, against disbelief and against superstition and the rallying cry in this crusade has always been and always will be 'on to God.'"

—Max Planck

By Sandy Rovner

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Sir John Eccles answers the door of his temporary apartment on the Georgetown University campus, a sweater protecting him against the morning chill, his gray hair stubbornly tousled. He better resembles a knight of the realm some minutes later when, at the urging of his wife, he dons a tie and a tweed jacket.

This gentle, patient man of 75, seems, at first glance, an unlikely warrior. But appearances, as he says, are nothing more than electrostatic vibrations.

"There's no such thing as taste or light or color in the world. These are just electromagnetic vibrations, ordinary photons. They're just purely physical things but in order to perceive them as light or color, or sound or smell, taste or pain — all this is created out of brain events by some mysterious process that we don't understand."

Then, with a rare bit of ironic assessment, he says, "No one understands that. Even though some will talk as if they do. And part of my task is to try to expose these... what you may say are confidence tricks that are put across by psychologists, philosophers and others, all trying to explain that they know everything or soon will."

"And I," says Sir John, with the confidence of conviction, "I don't believe we've started yet."

Sir John won the Nobel prize for medicine in 1963 for his work in demonstrating the transmission of electrical impulses in the brain. He probably knows more about how the brain works than anyone, about its 10 billion (or so) elements organized into 3 million (or so) modules.

So when he says that his understanding of the brain and how it evolved does not begin to explain the genesis of human consciousness of self, one is compelled to listen.

Sir John has become a philosopher, a metaphysician, drawing on the best thought of Western civilization to lead him, with philosopher Karl Popper, to the concept he calls dualist-interactionism. His work of the past decade or so has led him to conclude that evolution alone cannot explain human awareness of self, that there must have been the intervention of some transcendental agency of God, in the infusion of the mind and the mind's separate, interacting entities, only the former being the product of genetic evolution.

Sir John was in Washington to deliver a series of lectures at Georgetown University



Sir John Eccles: Photons and soul

on "The Nature of Brain and the Problem of Mind." Dan Robinson, a professor of psychology at Georgetown, notes that "as with so many of his intellectual ancestors in the sciences, Sir John has tested the philosophical and psychological and broad cultural implications of his lifetime of study and discovery."

But, Robinson said, "since we live in a time, to borrow from Sir Kenneth Clark, of 'heroic materialism,' where science has become a more severe orthodoxy than traditional religions themselves, there is a certain suspicion and hostility against those who go beyond mere facts — judged in some quarters as acts of treason against science."

"There is now a fashionable agnosticism adrift in the sciences. But Sir John has the luxury of being a renowned scientist so he need not adopt this fashion as part of the membership requirements."

"I am an evolutionist, of course," said Sir John. "But I don't believe that evolution is the final story. I believe it hasn't solved some very fundamental problems."

"The genetic code and natural selection explain quite a lot," but not "how I came to exist. It doesn't explain even the origin of consciousness, even among consciousness. If you look at the most modern texts on evolution you find nothing about mind and consciousness. They assume that it just comes automatically with the development of the brain. But that's not an answer."

He has written, "If my uniqueness of self is tied to the genetic uniqueness that built my

An Evolutionist Who Doubts 'Evolution Is the Final Story'

brain, the odds against myself existing are 10 to the 10-thousandth against."

The human, Sir John argues, is distinct from animals in possession of that elusive element of self-awareness, or soul. And his scorn for those who would demonstrate otherwise is unrelenting.

A psychologist at Washington state has reported that he has three chimpanzees who "talk" (in sign language) and that therefore "humans aren't as special as we thought."

"Chimpanzees," Sir John has said, "succeed, of course, quite well, at the lower levels of language expression and signal functions. They can ask for things and get them... but they don't describe... they don't argue... They have no value system. They don't make moral decisions. We must never judge animals as if they were just badly brought up human beings."

He has five daughters and four sons from his first marriage, and 27 grandchildren. He and his second wife, Helena Taborikova, live in Switzerland, and he lectures throughout the world on his philosophical and metaphysical hypotheses, drawing on breakthroughs in his own field, in physics, anthropology, psychology, political science, and citing the classics from Plato to Kants.

A forthcoming book, he said, will expand what he calls his "philosophy for humanity." "I've struggled all my life to understand the nature of being, the nature of myself. This is my primary reality. I haven't got any clear answers, but the mystery, the wonder has grown, and if people would only get a sense of the mystery of one's existence, this is essentially religious." In the epilogue to "The Human Psyche," he writes that the "great questions" must remain unanswered, but "we have to be open to some deep dramatic significance in this earthly life of ours that may be revealed after the transformation of death. We can ask: What does this life mean? We find ourselves here in this wonderfully rich and vivid conscious experience and it goes on through life; but is that the end?"

And later he writes, "I myself have the strong feeling that we have to be open to the future. This whole cosmos is not just running on and running down for no meaning... Each of us can have the belief of acting in some unimaginable supernatural drama. We should give all we can in order to play our part. Then we wait with serenity and joy for the future revelations of whatever is in store after death."

PEOPLE: Statue Copy 'Dig Up' In Hartford Basement

For years, the archaeologist Iris C. Love has been excavating the ancient Greek city of Chidus, on the southwest coast of Turkey. Her most important discovery there was a temple of Aphrodite, in 1969. In 1970 she spotted what she is sure is the head of Praxiteles' statue of Aphrodite of Chidus. Now she believes she has stumbled on an "extremely rare, superior reproduction souvenir copy of the Aphrodite of Chidus" in all places, Hartford, Conn., at the Wadsworth Athenaeum. "I was lecturing at Wadsworth, and was ushered to the auditorium through the storage basement" last November, Love said. "God only knows what treasures lurk there. I said, and I was invited to rummage around the basement the next day. In the third storeroom, I spotted a pair of marble feet jutting from a shelf, and I couldn't believe it. There she was, a copy of Aphrodite of Chidus. We dragged her out, and I recognized it as a splendid copy, probably of the sort [ancient] tourists took home with them as a memento of their visit to the temple." Investigation showed that the 14-inch copy was a gift from the financier J.P. Morgan.

Jean Sablon, who turned 75 last Wednesday, sounded and looked timeless in a concert of 33 songs at Lincoln Center's Avery Fisher Hall in New York. A Return to Romance, Jean Sablon Chante l'Amour, did indeed represent a return for the singer. Popular on radio in the United States in the 1930s and '40s, Sablon had not sung there in 20 years. He only seldom appears on television in France. He opened with "Une Girl cent gentil," which he sang 51 years ago in a Paris revue with his wife, Yvonne. The evening, a benefit for French American Cultural Services and Educational Aid, was produced by the pianist-singer Bobby Short and the jazz promoter George Wein, who talked Sablon into doing the show after hearing him on French television.

Former U.S. Secretary of State Edward S. Muskie will receive the 1981 Lestare Medal, the University of Notre Dame's highest honor. The medal, which has been awarded to a prominent Catholic American each year since 1883, is named for the traditional date of the award announcement, Laetare Sunday, the fourth Sunday in Lent. Muskie will be given the medal at the university's commencement May 17. President Reagan will receive an honorary degree and deliver the commencement address.

Erica Tardif has been ordained pastor of the French Reformed Church by her husband, Jean Tardif, an ecclesiastical inspector, the port church sources in Monthliard, France. While ordination of women has become common in the French church, the sources said, it was rare for a person to be ordained by his or her spouse.

What's been described as a "sizeable uproar" has erupted among members of the Overseas Press Club of America over the recent admission to membership of Al Goldstein, publisher of Screw Magazine. After Goldstein was listed as an applicant for membership in the club's Feb. 15 bulletin, an organization called Women Against Pornography protested to Henry Gellerman, president of the club,

and Samuels, chairman of its membership committee. Rand was listed as one of Goldstein's sponsors. The protest called Goldstein a "pornographer" with a "10-year record of exploiting and degrading women, men and human sexuality." The women said that "admitting Goldstein to such a prestigious organization would make a mockery of the OPC and responsible journalism." Gellerman said: "Goldstein applied while I was abroad and the membership committee accepted him. Since then a lot of members have questioned the action, there's been a stable uproar, and the matter will be brought before the next meeting of the board of governors, which has the power to revoke the membership."

President Reagan's 11-room home in Pacific Palisades, Calif., remains unsold after five weeks on the market, and the agent handling the property says it may be "overly optimistic" to think someone would pay \$5 million for a celebrity association. Several market observers believe the house the Reagans built in 1956 for \$100,000 is overpriced for Pacific Palisades, a community of 35,000. "I think it's overpriced by about \$500,000," said another real estate agent, Bruce Mehner.

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